

DAILY REPORT

China

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UN LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT PROGRESS

OW180756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] United Nations, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea recorded no final agreement on any of the issues standing in the way of a law of the sea convention, during six weeks of meetings which ended here yesterday evening. This session was expected to produce a final document embodying all the international laws to govern the ownership and use of the world's oceans, which would be signed at a final session in Caracas where the Law of the Sea Conference officially started. The conference decided yesterday to reconvene at Geneva in August this year in order to approve a draft convention on the law of the sea.

However, the United States told the conference that its new administration was reviewing the entire draft convention and asked the conference not to finalize the text until early next year, by which time, it said, the review would be finished. At a press conference this morning, president of the conference T.T.B. Koh of Singapore appealed to the U.S. Government to accelerate its review of the draft convention so that it could go to Geneva with definitive views.

At this New York portion of its tenth session, the conference concentrated on three issues which had been identified last year as among the major ones still remaining to be resolved. These issues were:

--The rules for delimiting overlapping maritime boundaries for exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf;

--Participation in the convention by regional inter-governmental organizations, non-independent territories and national liberation movements;

--Arrangements for a preparatory commission that would lay the groundwork for the machinery to be established under the convention, notably the international seabed authority.

The conference did not take up the fourth outstanding issue identified last August as requiring priority treatment in 1981. This issue concerned the protection of investments that might be made for deep seabed exploitation before the convention became law. The "Group of 77" developing countries announced at the start of the session that they would not negotiate on this issue while the United States was reviewing the draft convention and its seabed part in particular.

Most delegates argued that international mining consortiums headed by U.S. companies do not like the idea of sharing with the poorer nations of the world the profits to be gained from mining seabed minerals.

Many delegations continued to press for changes in the draft convention to require advance notification to or authorization by a coastal state for the passage of warships through the territorial sea. The Philippines and more than 70 other delegations had spoken on the question and most of them had expressed their support for this change, favouring prior notification or authorization. Iran described the question as of vital importance. The present wording, it said, was not in accordance with the practices or legislation of a large number of states. Ecuador emphasized that the convention must protect the rights and interests of the coastal states.

The United States and the Soviet Union, on the other hand, persisted in their stand on the free and innocent passage of all ships, including warships, through the territorial seas of coastal states.

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS END SPECIAL SESSION

OW191232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Algiers, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--The special session of foreign ministers on Namibia sponsored by the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau ended here early today with a call for the immediate implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The session called on the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany which drafted the plan to exert pressure on South Africa until its implementation.

The session pledged to increase support for the armed struggle of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and called on all the nonaligned states to undertake commitments to the SWAPO and the frontline states. It has adopted many measures to support the liberation struggle of the southern African people. The session urged the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa. The sanctions include an oil embargo, cutting trade and ending foreign investments.

Should the proposal for sanctions be vetoed by Western powers in the UN Security Council, the majority nonaligned group in the UN General Assembly would call for an emergency meeting of the assembly on Namibia and take what they deem "appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations." It was reported that some of the frontline states expressed their reservations about their own compliance with the sanctions because their economies were dependent on South Africa.

Addressing the closing session, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia hinted that the forthcoming meeting of the UN Security Council would be a test of the Western powers' determination to compel South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

BRIEFS

CHINESE BOOKS FOR FOREIGNERS--Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Recently an additional number of Chinese books have been published in 19 foreign languages, including English, French, Japanese and Spanish. Of relative importance are "A Study of the Problems of China's Socialist Economy" by Xue Muqiao, "Selected Works of Lu Xun" as well as famous Chinese classics "Dream of the Red Chamber," "Water Margin" and "Changshengdian [70223932 3013]." The books also include such contemporary works as "Luotuo Xiangzi," "Tea House," Leiyu," "Song of Youth" and "Linhai Xueyuan [2651 3189 7185 0626]." There are also basic knowledge readers including "A General Picture of China," "Inhabitants of the Ancient Past in China," "The Secret of China's Bronzeware," "An Outline of China's Acupuncture and Moxibustion," "A Summary of Modern History of China" and "Basic Chinese Language Textbook." The English and Japanese editions of the first volume of "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" will also be published around 1 May. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0030 GMT 9 Apr 81 OW]

POUCHED FOODS EXPORT--Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese food fanciers will soon be able to eat famous authentic Chinese dishes prepared by the best cooks in China with the Beijing food industry research institute's recent development of a flexible plastic pouch. Jiang Chi, a Beijing institute researcher, said that the institute can now produce more than 30 kinds of retort pouched Chinese dishes and stable foods. Hong Kong businessmen already have placed orders for nine varieties, including stewed beef, shredded beef, grilled pork, saute pork cutlets with hot pepper and assorted vegetable dishes. He said that firms from Japan, the United States and Middle East countries also have come into contact with the institute for the pouched foods. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 15 Apr 81 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

HK171542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 7

[Special commentary by Mei Ou [2734 7743]: "U.S.-European Relations Since Reagan Came to Power"]

[Text] [Author's note] In the face of the Soviet Union's global expansion, the Reagan administration has placed U.S.-European relations in an important position, and the West European countries have also hoped to strengthen unity with the United States to confront the Soviet Union. Since the middle of last February, the United States and West Europe have held a number of bilateral talks and have promoted their mutual consultations and cooperation. The Soviet Union has thus failed to achieve what it wished in sowing discord between the United States and West Europe by advocating "detente" and initiating trade relations. Although there are some differences between the United States and West Europe because of their differences in strategic positions and national interests, the general pattern of their joint action against the Soviet Union will remain unchanged. [end author's note]

It has now been nearly 3 months since U.S. President Reagan came to power. Despite the fact that the current major emphasis is to solve urgent economic problems at home, and that U.S. foreign policy is still in the process of being gradually formulated and implemented, U.S. relations with West Europe obviously constitute a significant question under consideration by the Reagan administration. Since the new President came to power, officials at all levels of the United States and West European governments have been making frequent contacts. Through this series of activities, people have discerned the emergence of some new trends in U.S.-European relations.

The Reagan administration has placed U.S.-European relations in a fairly significant position. Secretary of State Haig clearly stated: "A task of primary importance is to establish even closer ties with our allies." Reagan himself also repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to strengthen relations with West European countries. He emphasized that it is necessary to "conduct even more penetrating discussions on questions which affect our mutual security." This is actually how things are. Since Reagan came to power, he has made direct telephone calls to the government leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Italy, hoping to solve through concerted efforts the problems encountered by the North Atlantic alliance. The Reagan administration has also sent special envoys to West Europe to inform the West European countries of the attitude of the United States on the question of El Salvador and to coordinate the policy on holding talks with the Soviet Union concerning the limitation of the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. Since the middle of last February, the prime ministers of Britain and the Netherlands and the foreign ministers of France, West Germany and Italy have visited the United States. They held bilateral talks with the Reagan administration and exchanged views on the questions of East-West relations and the North Atlantic alliance. Through these high-level talks, the United States and its West European allies have effected coordination, achieved mutual understanding, promoted cooperation and thus made a good start in mutual consultations and discussions between Europe and the United States.

As a matter of fact, the Reagan administration has learned a lesson from the previous administration and thus strengthened its consultations and discussions with the West European countries. A significant strategic objective of the Reagan administration is to do everything possible to change the unfavorable U.S. position in the East-West confrontation, "quickly strengthen the U.S. military power and implement the policy toward the Soviet Union" so as to resist the Soviet Union's global expansion. To realize this objective it would not be enough to rely on the strength of the United States alone. It is necessary to win the support of its West European allies. In particular, when dealing with the military threat of the Soviet Union in the Middle and Near East and the Persian Gulf regions where the West has significant interests, it would be even more necessary to practice "strategic division of labor" with its allies.

In the past the U.S. Government was sometimes hesitant and it swayed in its attitude toward the Soviet Union. Its policies were volatile and it did not carry on discussions with its allies. This aroused the dissatisfaction of the West European countries and resulted in feelings of estrangement between the United States and Europe, and their conflicts became rather apparent. Therefore, since Reagan came to power, he has, on the one hand, assumed a tough stance toward the Soviet Union and on the other hand showed respect for his allies and wanted to consult them before he made any significant diplomatic decisions. Reagan's actions have won the applause of the West European countries.

The West European countries and the United States have all been under the threat of Soviet expansion. In particular, in the situation of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan by military force and its preparations for armed intervention in the Polish crisis, the West European allies have hoped that the United States would be tough toward the Soviet Union and have wanted to strengthen their unity with the United States to resist Soviet expansion. Nevertheless, the extent to which the new Reagan administration will actually be tough toward the Soviet Union is still a factor which is hard for them to predict. Because of their physical proximity to the Soviet Union, the West European countries have interests which are different from those of the United States and it is therefore impossible for them to adopt an attitude identical with that of the United States on all issues. The West European countries have welcomed a strong and effective U.S. Government which will at the same time carry on consultations with its allies. However, they have also feared that the government might be too tough toward the Soviet Union, could not hold the necessary talks with the Soviet Union and thereby would create a tense situation. They have hoped that the United States would play a significant role in the West. However, they have also feared that it would order people around and thereby undermine the independent role and status of West Europe in the world. Because of the above-mentioned situations, and in order to coordinate the stand toward the new U.S. Administration, France has held summit meetings with West Germany and Italy since the beginning of this year, and the foreign ministers of Britain, France and West Germany have also held secret meetings. The recent EC summit meeting also discussed this issue. At the same time, leaders and senior government officials of West Europe have visited the United States. They have tried their best to find out the foreign policy trend of the new U.S. Administration and to exert influence on the Reagan administration. Of course, the West European countries are in different situations and their attitudes are certainly different. Britain has emphasized its special relations with the United States and resolutely supported Reagan's tough stand toward the Soviet Union, while West Germany has expressed reservations over certain issues.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union is trying in a thousand and one ways to use "detente" and economic cooperation as a bait to stir up ill feeling between the United States and Europe. Recently, at the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev launched a new "peace offensive" and trotted out the so-called peace proposals, such as "summit meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union," talks on nuclear disarmament in Europe, "freezing the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe," and others. The aim of these proposals is nothing other than making use of the eagerness of some people in West Europe to hold talks with the Soviet Union to drive a wedge in the unity of the West, to urge countries in West Europe to exert pressure on the United States, to check the pace of arms expansion and preparation for war in the United States, so that it will eventually be forced to sit down at a conference table to have talks with the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev's "peace offensive" does not seem to be very successful. After a series of exchanges between the United States and countries in West Europe, all the Western countries pointed out unanimously that in order to truly relax the tension in the international situation, the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and stop its military threats against Poland. The United States and countries in West Europe issued a specific warning: If Soviet troops enter Poland, this will give rise to "serious international consequences" and will mean the complete collapse of detente. As to Brezhnev's suggestion of "freezing" the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, it was rejected recently at the meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group, composed of delegates from the United States and West Europe.

Several days ago, the Soviet Union again purposely invited West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to visit the Soviet Union in order to peddle this proposal. Genscher still expressed a negative attitude. Of course, some countries in West Europe are more enthusiastic than the United States about holding talks with the Soviet Union. The United States stated that it had no interest in Brezhnev's proposal of having summit meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union and put forward a series of preconditions. Later, at the strong urging of countries in West Europe, especially West Germany, the United States agreed not to refuse to hold talks with the Soviet Union but stressed that caution and careful preparations were necessary. As to deploying neutron bombs in West Europe and Reagan's policy towards El Salvador, the Reagan government has taken into consideration suggestions of countries in West Europe and has made some changes. In a series of exchanges of views, the Regan government reaffirmed its duties in defending West Europe, and Britain, Italy, France and West Germany also expressed their loyalty to NATO. All this has improved the atmosphere on the two coasts of the Atlantic.

The increase in the tendency toward unity between the United States and West Europe does not mean that their views are unanimous. Because of differing strategic positions and national interests, various kinds of differences and conflicts are bound to exist. There were such differences before. Judging from a series of talks that have been held, there are still apparent differences between the United States and Europe in their attitudes on some questions.

The first is their strategy toward the Soviet Union. Although Reagan's new government considers it desirable to be reconciled with and to hold talks with the Soviet Union, it puts more emphasis on strengthening the military and regards this as a basis for a hardline policy toward the Soviet Union. The United States is not only greatly increasing its own military expenditure but is also asking countries in West Europe to bear more of the relevant expenses. But countries in West Europe think that Reagan should not rely too much on military strength to contend with the Soviet Union but should have talks between the East and the West. They reckon that methods such as detente, trade and economic, cultural and personal contacts between the two countries should be used more frequently to benefit the West. All countries in West Europe have all along been hesitant to put into action the decision that each country increase its military expenditures by 3 percent, as proposed by the United States and agreed on long ago by the NATO conference. Besides, economic trade between countries in West Europe and the Soviet Union is much greater than that with the United States. They wish to maintain this kind of economic advantage, but the United States considers that too many trade connections between West Europe and the Soviet Union will give rise to the dangerous situation of depending upon the Soviet Union and being controlled by it. The second is that in order to contend with the Soviet Union, the United States hopes to restore its leading position in the West through exchanging views with West Europe. But due to the increase of the strength of the Common Market, countries in West Europe demand they play a greater role in the world and exchange views with the United States on an equal footing. They refuse to take orders or to accept a fait accompli. In addition, there are also differences between Europe and the United States on the Middle East problem, the situation in El Salvador and in policies towards the Third World. Reagan stresses that they should serve the needs of the strategies of the United States in opposing the Soviet Union, but West Europe holds that political and economic means should be used to support Third World countries and to prevent infiltration by the Soviet Union.

Since Reagan came in to office, the relationship between the United States and Europe has been developing well on the whole, but this development is restrained by the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union and the influence of the political situation in Europe and the United States. When economic crises in capitalist countries are serious, the immediate economic interests of each country will also affect the relationship between the United States and Europe. But faced with the ever-increasing threats of global expansion of the Soviet Union, it is a strategic need for the United States and Europe to combine in opposing the Soviet Union. It is not likely that such a pattern will change.

COMMENTS ON HINCKLEY CASE, AMERICAN SOCIETY

OW191226 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Peng Di: "The Youth of Hinckley"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--After he shot President Reagan, 25-year-old Hinckley was arrested on the spot. He is now under close surveillance while in custody and will go through complicated investigations and a trial.

A preliminary investigation shows that Hinckley comes from a rich family, is a college undergraduate and unemployed and has been wandering about. This time he set out from Hollywood in Los Angeles on the west coast of the United States for his journey to Washington for the special purpose of accomplishing the shocking act of shooting the president.

As an American youth, Hinckley is somewhat typical of the society of the United States in that he turned from an innocent person into killer. Within 2 weeks following his shooting of Reagan, more than 10 other youths were found to have threatened to assassinate the President and were detained for investigation. One of them, a 22-year-old, left a letter in a hotel declaring that he wanted to "finish Hinckley's mission."

According to information gathered by many news reporters from persons concerned, Hinckley was born in Oklahoma in 1955. His childhood was spent in Dallas, Texas in the southern part of America where he was raised by his parents in a high-class residential area called "Highland Park." His family's residence was one of considerable affluence, surrounded by a garden in front and a swimming pool in the rear. The "Highland Park High School" he attended was known as a "prep school" where more than 90 percent of the students went on to college after graduation. As Hinckley's schoolmates and teachers recall, he was quiet during his high school years and his performance was average. He did not attend a regular university after graduation but went to Texas Tech in Lubbock instead. No one knows why, but he was in and out of school between 1973 and 1980 and never finished college.

The year 1973 was a turning point for him; he became an adult. In American society, children are no longer the concern of their parents when they reach adulthood. In 1974 his father moved west to establish a gas and oil exploitation firm in Denver, Colorado. This marked the start of an even more unrestrained and carefree life for Hinckley. He lived in a rented apartment where he subsisted on hamburgers, watched television, played guitar, and no one knows what was on his mind at the time.

Hinckley started his life as a drifter in 1976. First, he rented an apartment in an area close to the Hollywood studios. It was an area infested with prostitutes and streetwalkers, drug trafficking and drug addicts and other criminal activities. It was an area with many young people leading an aimless and irregular life, which, incidentally, is the "freedom right" of American youths. No one knows what Hinckley did there. The book kept by a pawnshop shows that he pawned a stainless-steel watch in June that year for \$15. Later, he went to seek employment with some newspapers in Denver and then went to a Los Angeles photography firm to apply for a position as a photographer. He claimed that he knew how to take pictures. But when questioned, he could not even tell the difference between the focal length and depth of field of a camera. Sometimes he would return to spend some time at Texas Tech.

According to information, he joined an American neo-Nazi organization in 1978 in the Midwest city of St. Louis. When he was in school he had already read Hitler's "Mein Kampf." In 1980 Hinckley again left Texas Tech, and this time it was for good. He spent \$86 for a .38-caliber pistol in Lubbock. Then he purchased a pair of .22-caliber revolvers. This is again something no one in the United States would think is his concern. In October that same year he went east to New Haven where Yale University is located. It is reported that he went because he adored a movie star named Jodie Foster whom he had never met, but who is a student at Yale.

There are reports which say that he wrote many letters to her. At this time President Carter was also visiting the area. Hinckley was found with three pistols in his possession when he was searched at the airport. He was detained by the police as a suspect and his pistols were confiscated. After he was released, he continued to drift back and forth from New York to New Haven, to Dallas and then to Denver. During this time he again procured three or four pistols which he carried with him.

On 25 March 1981, he flew to the west coast from Denver. The next day he took a long-distance bus from Los Angeles across the United States, arriving in Washington on the 29th. He found a hotel near the White House and settled there. At noon on 30 March he arrived at the gate of the Washington Hilton for no other purpose than to wait for President Reagan. At 1425 that afternoon when Reagan stepped out from the hotel and was waving to the crowd, Hinckley drew his pistol and fired it at Reagan. After he completed his "historical mission," it seemed that he was not prepared to escape.

As for the exact motive for Hinckley's assassination of the President, this of course is still being investigated. One relatively widespread speculation is that he had seen the movie "Taxi Driver" in which Jodie Foster played the leading role. In the movie the driver, in courting the leading lady, tails his rival in the affair in an attempt to murder him--a candidate of a political party. It is reported that on the day he tried to assassinate Reagan, Hinckley left in his hotel room an undelivered letter to Jodie Foster in which he wrote: "To prove my love for you, I am going to take this historical action." It is also said that a picture of Jodie was found on him.

It is of course impossible to know for sure whether this version of his story holds water. Many things still remain to be checked out. However, it is indeed true that American movies and television programs are showing endless scenes of crime and murder. With such daily, frequent scenes, American children are subject to this kind of "baptism" right from the day they begin to know about things. This stuff may be part of everyday cultural recreation programs in America, but it seems that there would be no America without such stuff. It is not hard to imagine what a great impact such stuff has on young people and children. Moreover, the influence does not just come from movies and television programs. As a matter of fact, thousands of murders and other crimes are committed in the United States the year round. What is reflected in movies and television is but the tip of the iceberg. In the United States it is very difficult to know the difference between fact and fiction. It is therefore no wonder that, although they were shocked by the attempt on the life of the President, Americans were not surprised by the fact that a person like Hinckley acted as he did.

Based on the many cases of presidential assassinations in the past, it is very difficult to reach a clear conclusion in the investigation of such a case. The death of President Kennedy by assassination in 1963 remains an inconclusive case. No one is sure when everything will be made clear about this specific case. However, from the fragments gathered about the young life of this youth Hinckley, people can more or less get a picture of the ills of American society. The American people are still debating among themselves about problems in this area. If the debate results in a breakthrough of the conventional patterns of the past and causes some thought provoking views for people to have the courage to get to the bottom of social evils, it would be immeasurably fortunate for the American people, particularly American youth.

RADIO FEATURE ON AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

OW200418 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Features introducing U.S. war of independence, prepared by (Luo Fengli) of World History Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences]

[Excerpts] America's full name is the United States of America. With a history of only slightly over 200 years since its Declaration of Independence in 1776, it is a fairly young nation in the world.

The U.S. Constitution was adopted in 1787, and the U.S. Federal Government was formed in 1789, when George Washington became the first U.S. president. The U.S. war of independence was the first war in history launched by a colony for national liberation. It not only opened a path for the development of U.S. capitalism, but also inspired the people in various colonies in Latin America to struggle against Spanish colonial rule for their national independence. The war of independence also promoted the bourgeois revolution and the movement for democratic reform in France and Britain.

However, the U.S. war of independence was, after all, a bourgeois revolution. Its class limitations are obvious. After the war ended in victory, capitalists seized political power and pushed the people aside. The Negroes, who made tremendous contributions to the war of independence, continued to be enslaved. Indians were encircled and killed even more ruthlessly. White laborers were still suppressed.

Since the war of independence, class struggle and national contradictions in the United States have remained and have gradually become more acute. In order to truly liberate themselves, the American people still need to continue their struggle.

U.S. OFFICIALS ON ARMS CONTROL TALKS WITH USSR

OW161011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The State Department today stressed Soviet non-intervention in Poland as condition for negotiations with the Soviets on theater nuclear forces. "Preparations for deployment are proceeding and we are engaged in a process of intensive and essential alliance consultations on the arms control track, looking for resumption of talks on TNF with the Soviets in Geneva," said State Department spokesman Dean Fischer.

He said that the allies were in "complete agreement" with the United States that "the prospects for the TNF talks would be gravely undermined were the Soviets to intervene in Poland. We believe that the Soviets must allow the Poles to continue to solve their own problems. So long as this is the case, we will proceed with both tracks of the TNF decision," he said.

He also said the United States is currently in the midst of a broad review of the SALT policy and the subject of verification of SALT agreements is an important element of that review. "This administration has no illusions about Soviet behavior and no intention of entering into strategic arms control agreements with the Soviets that cannot be verified to our complete satisfaction," he said.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in press interviews today linked arms control talks with Soviet behavior in Poland. Appearing on NBC's "Today" show, Weinberger said "It seemed pretty silly and quite fruitless to sit down and try to talk arms limitations or disarmament" while Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops were having maneuvers near Poland. He said that the intensified military posture indicated that the Soviet Union, if not "on its way toward actual invasion," is "at least trying to accomplish its purposes by coercion and intimidation." The absence of that threat could get arms talks back on the track, he said.

When asked in an interview with CBS's "Morning" program, if the threat to Poland had subsided after the Warsaw Pact military maneuvers ended, the secretary said, "I would describe it as not increasing. The ability to apply force to Poland still remains for the Soviets on very short notice," he said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

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JAPAN REPORTS SOVIET FLOTILLA IN OKHOTSK SEA

OW171224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--A Soviet flotilla guided by icebreakers was seen heading eastward on the half-frozen Okhotsk Sea after passing the Soya Strait around 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Japanese Defence Agency said yesterday. Composed of nine ships including a Moscow-class icebreaker, a Kresta-class guided-missile cruiser, a Krivak II-class missile destroyer, a water supply ship and some small-size icebreakers, this flotilla was judged to be on a supplying mission to the Soviet military bases on Japan's islands of Xnashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan, and probably would take part in a forthcoming large-scale military exercise, according to the Defence Agency.

Increasing activities of the Soviet Navy have been observed around Hokkaido recently. Three Soviet warships were reported to have transited the Tsugaru Strait, heading for the east on April 15.

The above two closely-connected operations of the Soviet Navy placed the Defence Agency on its nerves, said a Japanese newspaper. Japanese newspapers described as "extremely rare" the cruise of Soviet warships on the Okhotsk Sea with the support of icebreakers.

ZAMYATIN'S REMARKS ON U.S. RELATIONS NOTED

OW190713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--"The world situation has obviously become complicated recently," said Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a TV address here this evening. "The switch in U.S. policy is to stepping up confrontation and intensifying the armament race," he stressed. "The present U.S. leadership does not want to develop Soviet-U.S. relations and reach a mutual understanding," he added.

He attacked the U.S. secretary of state and secretary of defense again and again and declared that the Soviet Union will not allow the U.S. to gain military superiority.

DROP IN USSR'S INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE REPORTED

OW190716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--There was a marked drop in Soviet industrial output value and growth rate in labor productivity in the first quarter of this year and the output of a series of key products was lower than that in the corresponding period of last year.

According to a communique released by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR today, industrial output value went up by 3.1 percent as against 5 percent last year, and labour productivity rose by 2.4 percent as against four percent last year.

The level of production of coal, steel and steel products, tyres, petrol and chemical equipment and spare parts, and trucks and cars, meat, sausages, animal and vegetable oils was lower than last year. Animal fat was seven percent and vegetable oil eight percent below that in the first quarter of last year.

Production plans for natural gas, petroleum, chemical fertilizer and instruments were fulfilled above plan, while production plans for resins, plastics, chemical fibres, applicable timber, paper and textiles failed to meet the target.

RENMIN RIBAO REFUTES SRV'S 'CHINA THREAT' MYTH

HK180310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Methods Used May Vary, But the Aim Remains the Same"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese authorities have been playing one trick after another regarding the Kampuchean question. They began by announcing their intention to hold a so-called election in the Vietnamese-occupied areas of Kampuchea in January, but this was postponed time and again due to all sorts of "difficulties." After that, they stage-managed a so-called foreign ministers' meeting of Indochinese countries during which they proposed holding a "regional conference" with the participation of the two "state blocs" of ASEAN and "Indochina." This was to counter to the UN resolution which called for an international conference. Recently, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach repeatedly dropped hints saying that Vietnam would "withdraw its troops" from Kampuchea if "China would sign a treaty of nonaggression with the Indochinese countries." However, the international community can tell at a glance that this is just the same old tune under a new label and that the wild dream of the Vietnamese authorities to establish regional hegemony has not changed a bit.

World public opinion pointed out long ago that the so-called election conducted by the Hanoi authorities in Vietnamese-occupied areas of Kampuchea was just a farce staged at bayonet point for the purpose of dressing the Phnom Penh puppets in "the emperor's new robe" with the word "legal" printed on it. Likewise, the proposal to hold a so-called regional conference is to lure the ASEAN countries into sharing the same table with the Phnom Penh puppets, thus giving this illegitimate child of Hanoi a "legitimate" status. Just as the ASEAN countries are actively preparing for the convocation of an international conference on the Kampuchean question, Nguyen Co Thach again begins playing his tricks. What is the meaning of this?

The major topic of discussion at the proposed international conference will be a political solution to the Kampuchean question under the premise of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. However, the Vietnamese authorities have demanded that in order for there to be a so-called political solution the international community must recognize the Phnom Penh puppets, and they refuse to withdraw their troops. Why have they refused to withdraw their troops? The Vietnamese authorities once said that they invaded Kampuchea only by "invitation" to "liberate" the people there. Now that the Vietnamese authorities claim that they have accomplished the "task" of "liberating" Kampuchea, why do they still refuse to withdraw their troops? In order to answer this difficult question, they sometimes say that they refuse to quit because China is "threatening" Kampuchea as well as Vietnam and even all of Indochina. In fact, whom has China threatened? It seems that the Vietnamese authorities are not sure about this. This is because such a "threat" is nonexistent. By making a hue and cry about the myth of the "China threat," Hanoi tries to hoodwink the Vietnamese people and blame China for Vietnam's present agonizing predicament which is the result of its own aggression and expansion. With this myth, it also hopes to scare other Southeast Asian countries and poison the friendly relations between China and the ASEAN countries, and, what is more important, to put the blame on China for its own refusal to withdraw from Kampuchea. According to Hanoi's way of thinking, if China rejects its so-called political solution, then it can say that China is responsible for its not withdrawing its troops. If China agrees, it means China admits the existence of the "China threat" and recognizes the legitimacy of Vietnam's incursion into Kampuchea. Then, Vietnam can accept Phnom Penh's "invitation" and leave its troops there. This is indeed a "tricky plot" which aims at killing several birds with one stone.

Of course, the Hanoi authorities know that China will not fall into this trap. China has not sent any troops to Indochina. It does pose any threat to Indochina and ASEAN countries. The friendly relation between China and the ASEAN countries is also developing day by day. However, some problems left over by history should be gradually and properly solved. The Hanoi authorities demand that China sign a treaty of nonaggression with the Indochinese countries before they withdraw their troops. In doing this they tell the whole world that it is impossible for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Over the past 2 years, the Vietnamese authorities have played many tricks regarding the Kampuchean question. These tricks are variations of one and the same theme--to legalize their aggression against Kampuchea and provide pretexts for their refusal to quit Kampuchea. If Hanoi is allowed to succeed in its designs, it would mean that the "international community condones" its act of aggression in overthrowing the legitimate government of another sovereign state by force and gives Hanoi free rein to repeat what it has done and go on pursuing regional hegemonism. It is clear who is actually threatening the peace, independence and security of Indochinese and Southeast Asian countries.

It must be pointed out that the Soviet Union is the mastermind and supporter of Hanoi's maneuvers. While Nguyen Co Thach was sending out a number of trial balloons to the Japanese, Swedish and Americans, N.P. Firayubin of the Soviet Union went to Malaysia with a message from Brezhnev and tried to persuade the Malaysian leaders to accept Vietnam's proposal for a "regional conference" between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. The moves of Moscow and Hanoi are naturally well orchestrated because the pattern of a settlement in Kampuchea has a vital bearing on a settlement in Afghanistan. However, Firayubin was rebuffed. Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen made it clear that his country abides by the UN resolution on Kampuchea and insists on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and an international conference on Kampuchea. This proves that the ASEAN countries know very well the crux of the Kampuchean issues.

In order to continue its occupation of Kampuchea and carry out regional hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities have racked their brains. However, people are disgusted with their farce. It is obvious that these regional hegemonists are struggling desperately toward a dead end.

NEWSWEEK QUOTED ON RUSSIANIZATION IN VIETNAM

OW190001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The latest issue of NEWSWEEK in the United States says that "there are signs of Russification everywhere" in today's Vietnam. An article entitled "Vietnam's New Invaders" carried by the weekly says: There are Russians everywhere in today's Vietnam. "They sunbathe on the beach in Vung Tau," "go sightseeing in the ancient capital of Hue," "buy antiquities at stores" in Ho Chi Minh City and "dance at the Rex nightclub."

It continues: "Moscow has already dispatched 6,000 military advisers and technical personnel (to Vietnam)." "In addition, hundreds of Soviet tourists visit monthly." "Vietnamese businessmen ridicule them as misers. A curio dealer grumbled: 'Sometimes they want to use a Soviet airlines flag, a bottle of fingernail polish or a nylon shirt in exchange for an 18th century work of art.'"

The article says: "The Russian language has already replaced French and English and has become the main foreign language taught in school. Bookstores are full of Russian books and journals." In Ho Chi Minh City movie theaters show films praising the Soviet Union. The article also says: The Vietnamese economy "is relying on annual aid of \$2 billion from the Soviet Union," and "due to the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam, the Soviet Union has become Vietnam's sole important foreign friend."

ASEAN PRESS ON SRV ELECTION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW180334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The Vietnam-plotted general election in Kampuchea is a sheer deception, commented recent ASEAN press editorials.

The Vietnam-plotted election in Kampuchea, "besides befuddling world opinion and putting on a false front of democracy, is designed to turn down the UN resolutions to hold a national democratic general election in Kampuchea under the UN surveillance," said an editorial of SIN CHEW JIT POH of Singapore today.

It went on to say that Hanoi "attempted to conduct a 'general election (in Kampuchea) with Vietnamese troops standing by' instead of a democratic election under the aegis of the UN." Talking about Vietnam's reinforcement of troops to Kampuchea, the editorial said: "This shows the shaky position of the puppet authorities in Phnom Penh and that the present 200,000 troops cannot keep things what they are any longer." Sending fresh troops to Kampuchea shows, the editorial went on, "Hanoi has made up its mind to run counter to the wishes of most members of the UN."

The newspaper STRAITS TIMES not long ago carried an editorial entitled "A Farce in Asia," saying that the election in Kampuchea is "a hoax and dishonorable farce which can only deceive those who don't want to open their eyes and those who try to find pretexts to succumb to Vietnam's overlordship in Kampuchea." "The hoax should be condemned from the very beginning," the editorial said, "otherwise, it may imply that we have accepted Vietnam's lie that they are staying in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean people."

Wednesday's editorial of the Thai CHINA DAILY pointed out that the "parliamentary election" stage-managed by Vietnam in Kampuchea is "aimed to legalize the Phnom Penh authorities, to legitimate Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea with 200,000 troops, to realize its dream of establishing 'an Indochina federation,' and to make Kampuchea a base to expand its influence in Southeast Asia."

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PRC, MEETS OFFICIALS

OW180808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk arrived here from Pyongyang by air today. They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, and his wife; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; and Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. Also present were Pae Yong-chae, interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and his wife, and Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China.

Li Xiannian Fetes Sihanouk

OW191506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk here this evening. This was followed by a dinner Li Xiannian gave in honour of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

President at the meeting and the dinner were Huang Hua, Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, and his wife; and Han Nianlong, vice minister of foreign affairs, and his wife.

AFP Report

OW180718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 18 Apr 81

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Apr (AFP)--Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here today for a stay of several weeks in which he will try to set up his plan for a united front of anti-Vietnamese resistance movements in Cambodia. Reliable sources said that during the next few days he would have a series of meetings with Chinese leaders, whom he is asking for military aid with which to set up his own army in Cambodia.

He is also scheduled to have a second series of talks with Cambodian Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Khieu Samphan at which they will discuss the plan for a united anti-Vietnamese front.

A spokesman at the Khmer Rouge embassy here today would say nothing about the possibility of meetings between Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan, but the two men agreed to continue talks after a meeting in March in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, where the prince has lived in exile since last October.

VODK REPORTS EARLY APRIL ACTIVITIES OF DK FORCES

OW180817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--A Vietnamese Army motorboat was sunk by Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces in the Mekong River in Kompong Cham Province on April 11, broadcast Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. Fifteen Vietnamese soldiers aboard the boat were killed. This is the first time that the Democratic Kampuchean forces scored such a hit in central Kampuchea, the radio said.

On April 4, a Democratic Kampuchean unit raided a post manned by a platoon of Vietnamese troops in Santech village, Stung Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, killing four Vietnamese and wounding one. The rest fled in panic.

In face of mounting guerrilla activities in the central provinces of Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom, the Vietnamese military authorities have moved some units of the 310th Division from the western border of Kampuchea to the vicinity of Kompong Cham city.

Further Casualties

OW190824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--The armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea have recently destroyed four Vietnamese trucks on Highways 3 and 6, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. On April 15, a Vietnamese troop carrying truck was ambushed by Democratic Kampuchean troops on a section of Highway 3 near Veal Renh of Prey Nop County in Kampot Province. All the 25 Vietnamese troops on the truck were killed. Veal Renh, the intersection of Highways 3 and 4, 40 kilometers east of Kompong Som port, is an important town linking Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.

On the night of April 14, a detachment of Democratic Kampuchea raided a Vietnamese stronghold on a section of Highway 4 near Taney village in Prey Nop County, killing 41 Vietnamese.

On April 3, the Democratic Kampuchean troops attacked a convoy of Vietnamese trucks on a section of Highway 6 near Prey Mean village, killing or wounding 25 enemy troops and destroying a truck.

On April 5, the Democratic Kampuchean troops destroyed a Vietnamese truck and wiped out 15 enemy men on Highway 6 near Arakbakkor village. Another Vietnamese truck was attacked on a section of Highway 6 west of San Kor village on April 8. The enemy suffered 19 casualties.

THAI, USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS CONFER

OW180815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said yesterday after his two rounds of talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin here that Thailand has no common stand with the Soviet Union on Kampuchea. "We could go together on general topics, he said, "but when it comes to the Kampuchean problem, we seemed to go different ways."

Firyubin rejected ASEAN's proposal for an international conference to seek a solution to the Kampuchean issue. Instead, he asked Thailand to reconsider Hanoi's proposal for a regional conference between ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Arun was reported to have informed his Soviet counterpart that ASEAN could not accept the Vientiane declaration or Hanoi's "peace" plans. Firyubin declared Moscow's opposition to the formation of a united front of the patriotic Kampuchean forces. Arun told him that Thailand regarded this as Kampuchea's internal affair.

The talks afforded us "a chance to learn of the Soviet attitude which still remains unchanged," the Thai deputy foreign minister added. Firyubin arrived here on April 16 from his visit to Malaysia and is scheduled to fly to Laos on April 20.

THAILAND SAYS SRV HAS NO SINCERITY FOR PEACE

OW181738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities reinforced its forces in Kampuchean border areas adjacent to Ta Phraya District of Thailand's Prachin Buri Province, during the recent abortive coup in Bangkok, said a statement issued by the Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday. The Bangkok newspaper MATICHON carried the statement today. The statement said, the manoeuvres show that the bellicose Vietnamese authorities have "no sincerity for peace in the region." The statement also gave the lie to the Vietnamese authorities professing "unity of Indochinese nations for independence and freedom."

It said that the Vietnamese authorities are carrying out an aggressive war to suppress the entire Kampuchean people and part of the Lao people. This fact laid bare the Vietnamese authorities hypocritical features for should they really respect the independence and freedom of other countries, how could they have sent 200,000 troops to occupy their "friendly neighbour?"

BEIJING RADIO NOTES LAO OPPOSITION TO SRV RULE

OW172025 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Part 2 of (Yue Yu) commentary: "What Is so Special About the Vietnamese-Lao Relationship?"]

[Excerpt] In a word, one can see that the so-called Vietnamese-Lao special relationship is nothing but the relationship between the mother country and its colony--the relationship of Hanoi's control over and oppression and exploitation of Laos.

However, the Lao people, who once waged a long drawn-out struggle for their fatherland's independence, will not bow down before Hanoi's domination. Dissatisfaction and opposition among the different strata of the Lao people, including cadres, intellectuals and armymen, are rising every day. A Lao intellectual who has fled abroad said: In the past, Laos was dominated for a long time by the French and American imperialists. It is now said to be liberated and independent, but it has in fact become a colony of the Vietnamese rulers. It is even more oppressed than before. The country is poorer and the people are more miserable. We will certainly not tolerate this domination by the new colonialists. There will surely be a day when they are chased out of Laos.

At present, the Lao patriotic armed forces are growing everywhere. In Saravane Province, lower Laos, a unit in the Lao Government Army has broken away from the Lao authorities' control and has taken up resistance against the Vietnamese rulers. It has been given support and assistance by the local people. Antigovernment armed organizations have appeared in Muong La and Xieng Ngeun districts, Luang Prabang Province. Often operating in groups or squads, they have intercepted Vietnamese and Lao Government troops who came to repress the people.

In Pak Sane District, near Vientiane, Lao patriotic guerrilla forces often attacked Vietnamese troops. The latter have brazenly held the local people responsible for their security. Should one of the Vietnamese be killed, all the villagers are arrested or their dwellings are burned down. Unable to endure this oppression from the Vietnamese troops, the local people have angrily burned their houses and fled to the forests.

The Vietnamese people, including the officers and troops stationed in Laos, have gradually seen the Le Duan clique's control and looting of Laos. Many Vietnamese technicians and soldiers do not want to go to Laos to assist the bandits. A number of Vietnamese soldiers in Laos have fled abroad. In talking among themselves, the Vietnamese people scorn their rulers' acts in Laos. A Vietnamese cadre who has fled abroad said: For nearly a century, the Vietnamese people suffered aggression by the French, Japanese and American imperialists. That is why they deeply felt the misery of life under the colonialists' yoke. Now, the Le Duan clique is openly following in the colonialists' footsteps, implementing regional hegemonism, oppressing the Lao people and invading Kampuchea. Not only has it betrayed the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, it has plunged headlong onto the path of hostility against the three Indochinese peoples.

USSR PLANS TO BUILD STRATEGIC ROADS FOR LAOS

OW200826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has decided to build several strategic highways for Laos, Bangkok newspapers reported today. One highway will reportedly link Vietnam with Savannakhet, a strategic point in Laos, for moving large quantities of military material to Laos. The Soviet Union will also construct air-defence bases and train air-defense forces for Laos, according to Thai newspapers. It was also reported that the Soviets recently gave Laos four MIG-21 fighter planes as military aid in addition to the 16 others already sent to the country.

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER LEAVES BEIJING

OW191229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Edward Hill, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs Hill left here for home by air today at the end of their friendly visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Ou Tangliang, deputy head of the Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. During their stay in China they visited Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Yichang and Wuhan.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG JOINT VENTURE--Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The China Everbest Machinery Enterprises Company Ltd will soon open offices in Hong Kong to handle entrepot trade for Chinese machinery and equipment, according to the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. The company, jointly established by the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the Ng Ping Cheong Co Ltd of Hong Kong, will also do market surveys and advertising and sponsor shows and sales exhibitions. The joint venture company will provide consulting services to China's companies, arrange for the import of advanced technology, raw materials and spare parts and organize the export of machines and complete sets of equipment. It will also help set up compensatory trade deals, supplied materials assembly, and coproduction. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 31 Mar 81 OW]

PHILIPPINE BOOK DEVELOPMENT DELEGATION--Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--A 56-member delegation of the book development association of the Philippines flew in this evening, with the association's chairman Louie O. Reyes as its leader. The delegation has come for business talks and visits at the invitation of the Publishers Association of China, Guoji Shudian (China Publications Center), and the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation. It has brought more than 1,000 books published in the Philippines to be on display at exhibitions in Beijing, Fuzhou and Guangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 11 Apr 81 OW]

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS BRITISH GUESTS

OW171313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yu Qiuli today had a cordial talk with Sir Kenneth Cork, former lord mayor of London, and Lady Cork in the Great Hall of the People. The vice premier told the British guests that prospects for Sino-British trade and economic cooperation are promising. The two countries can cooperate in various forms by making up for each other's deficiencies on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he said.

Present at the meeting were Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Sir Percy Cradock, British Ambassador to China, and Lady Cradock. The British guests arrived in Beijing April 11 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

PENG CHONG MEETS UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

OW181307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a British parliamentary delegation led by 86-year-old Lord Rhodes.

Peng Chong briefed the British visitors on results China achieved in enhancing political stability and unity and in conducting economic readjustment and reform over the past two years. He also answered questions raised by the visitors.

Present at the meeting were Mao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, Wu Maosun, advisor to the institute, and Sir P. Cradock, British ambassador to China. The 9-member British parliamentary delegation arrived here April 16.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY LEADER

OW191545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today met with David Steel, leader of the British Liberal Party, and those accompanying his visit. This is the first time a British Liberal Party leader has visited China.

In a cordial talk, Vice Chairman Li Xiannian briefed the British guests on China's political and economic situation. Present at the meeting were Mao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Percy Cradock, the British ambassador to China.

The British guests arrived here on April 16 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

TRADE UNION LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIANS

OW200515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Federation of Trade Unions of Austria led by Roman Rautner, vice-president of the federation. The Austrian guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER TALKS ABOUT VISIT TO CHINA

OW190019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Stockholm, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--On his way home after concluding his visit to China on 15 April, Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said in a talk to a Swedish reporter that the situation in China was better than he had expected.

Falldin said: "Within 30 years China's population has doubled. Each year its population increase is twice Sweden's total population. When people measure per capita living standards, they must remember this point." Falldin pointed out that 30 or 40 years ago people died of starvation in China. China's population then was under 500 million. Today this is no longer true.

The prime minister said: "I believe that the Chinese people's interest in Sweden is sincere. I believe that, from a purely political point of view, it is worthwhile to listen to what they say, for instance, about the dialogue between the North and the South, or about the Third World."

Falldin maintained that Sweden and China could cooperate in the fields of communications, energy, mining, food processing and the manufacture of edible oils and fats.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO BELGIUM--Brussels, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The new Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium, Zheng Weizhi, today presented credentials to King Baudouin. Zheng Weizhi conveyed to the king the greetings from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council. King Baudouin told the Chinese ambassador that he was very pleased to be able to pay a visit to China in May this year, and asked him to convey his greetings to Chairman Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Zheng Weizhi arrived here on March 18. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 24 Mar 81 OW]

FRG GIFT--Wuhan, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The Volkswagen Works Foundation of West Germany donated one million marks to China's Wuhan Medical College here today. Secretary general of the foundation, Dr Borst, presented the certificate of donation to the college at a ceremony this morning. The foundation is one of the biggest in Europe. The money will be used to help the college establish a medical sciences center. Borst arrived from Beijing yesterday and left for Guilin this afternoon. During his stay in Beijing, Borst was entertained at a dinner hosted by Vice-Minister of Public Health Yang Chun. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 26 Mar 81 OW]

UK BANK'S BEIJING OFFICE--Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Sir David Barran, chairman of the Midland Bank of Britain, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the opening of Midland Bank's Beijing office. Present was Chang Yanqing, vice-president of the Bank of China. In their toasts, Barran and Chang expressed certainty the establishment of Midland's Beijing office would play a positive role in promoting trade contacts and business transactions between China and Britain. Earlier this afternoon, Barran gave a press briefing on Midland Bank's business relations with the Bank of China. "We have a keen desire to continue to finance China's trade and development" and make a major contribution to China's reconstruction," he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 27 Mar 81 OW]

FRG DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI--Zhang Chengzhong, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, yesterday feted the FRG (Saidle) Fund's delegation headed by Huebel, house speaker of the state of Bavaria. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 81 OW]

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C H I N A
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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JIEFANGJUN BAO CRITICISM OF FILM SCRIPT CITED

OW200443 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 20 April frontpage contributing commentator's article: "The Four Basic Principles Brook No Violations--Commenting on the Film Script '(Ku Lian)'"]

[Text] The article says: Since the gang of four was smashed, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, tremendous achievements have been scored in the creation of literary and art works in the army, but shortcomings and problems also exist. On the one hand, the influence of the erroneous leftist ideology needs to be further eliminated; on the other, some existing tendencies of pursuing bourgeois liberalism need to be corrected. Both tendencies run counter to the four basic principles. Some works, such as the film script "(Ku Lian)," not only run counter to the four basic principles but also practically reach the degree of negating patriotism. The emergence of "(Ku Lian)" is not an isolated phenomenon, but reflects anarchism, ultraindividualism, bourgeois liberalism and the erroneous trend of thought that negates the four basic principles. This trend exists among a very small number of people. If such an erroneous trend is allowed to run rampant, it will certainly endanger the political situation of stability and unity and it will make it impossible for us to carry out the economic readjustment and four modernizations smoothly. This runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people in the whole country.

The purpose of our criticism of the erroneous tendency of "(Ku Lian)" is to uphold and safeguard the four basic principles, carry forward a patriotic spirit, make the creation of socialist literary and art works prosper, consolidate and develop stability and unity and safeguard the four modernizations under socialism.

Today's Beijing RIBAO carries this article by the JIEFANGJUN BAO contributing commentator on page 2.

AFP on 'Crackdown'

OW200751 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 20 Apr 81

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (AFP)--A new crackdown on dissidents has been ordered in China, and prime targets seem to be artists and writers. Two non-conformist figures in Beijing were arrested recently in Beijing after having produced for two years a controversial unofficial publication called the APRIL 5 TRIBUNE, sources said. The review's chief editor, 30-year-old electrician Xu Wenli, was reported arrested on April 10.

In another sign of repression against non-conformism, the Chinese Army newspaper today launched a blistering attack on a film script by Bai Hua, one of the leading writers among anti-regime literary figures. RENMIN RIBAO [as received] published a long article written by a "special commentator" from the army newspaper, accusing him of having given free rein to "hatred of the Communist Party and of socialism." The special commentator--a tag usually pseudonymous for a leading figure in the Beijing regime--said that Bai Hua, a military writer, had "harmed the patriotic spirit of the Chinese people and their self-confidence."

The script, called "Bitter Love," recounts the persecutions during Mao Zedong's regime against a Chinese painter who returns from abroad after the founding of a communist regime to help in his country's construction. The painter ends up by comparing the new situation with the days of the nationalist regime of the Kuomintang Party from which he fled.

The film's moral, according to the Liberation Army newspaper, is that "the new China is not as good as the old one, the Communist Party is not as good as the Kuomintang, socialism is not as good as capitalism and there is nothing to love, but everything to fear and detest, in the socialist motherland."

The newspaper said it hoped that Bai Hua would "learn the error of his ways, rectify his ideology and afterwards be able to write works of use to the socialist homeland and to the people."

Non-conformists in Beijing meanwhile said the founder of the APRIL 5 TRIBUNE--a review which stopped appearing when the authorities banned unofficial publications--was led away handcuffed by police after his April 10 arrest. The detail of handcuffs was seen as indicating that he would be charged formally and put on trial.

According to reports from a number of Chinese sources, unconfirmed officially, several other arrests had been made as part of the same crackdown. Sources said police swooped on Beijing's two big universities, Beida and Qinghua, where students had openly campaigned for sweeping reforms of the socialist regime, during the run-up to elections for local people's assemblies.

The Chinese press has recently given much space to attacks on non-conformists who stand accused of having tried to plunge the country into a "second Cultural Revolution," on the lines of the 10-year period of quasi-civil war which swept China before Mao's death in 1976.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND PERFORMANCES

OW190341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter (Li Hongqi): "The Kids Enjoy Themselves at Huairén Hall"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Around mid-April the fully blossomed Chinese crab-apple trees at Zhongnanhai welcomed the kids of the capital. In the past few days, over 6,000 children in the capital watched the historical drama "Yue Yun" performed at Huairén Hall by the China Children's Art Theater.

On 17 April Comrade Deng Yingchao woke up early in the morning. After breakfast, she hurried to the Huairén Hall where she was warmly greeted by the children. During intermission, Comrade Deng went up to the stage to meet the performers. She encouraged them to perform well to educate the next generation.

Other leaders who also watched the performances with the children at Huairén Hall were: Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Xi Zhongxun, Kang Keqing, Zhou Yang and Zhou Weizhi. Kang Keqing encouraged the performers, saying: "Thank you for performing for the kids. I hope in the future more and more playwrights, dramatists and film workers will write more and better plays and scripts for the children so that all of them can be educated."

FIRST PRC NUCLEAR EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW180725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--China's first nuclear exhibition, sponsored by China's Nuclear Industry Corporation, is being held here through April 30. The purposes of the exhibition are to promote nuclear technical exchanges and solicit opinions and suggestions from factories, research institutes, hospitals and others that peacefully utilize nuclear energy, a corporation spokesman said. In addition to the exhibition, the corporation plans to hold talks and accept production orders.

With 36 subsidiary factories and research institutes participating, the exhibition mirrors China's outstanding achievements in nuclear energy development and shows nuclear products made by China's nuclear industry. In the exhibition, there are more than 400 varieties of products in 15 categories. These include isotopic products, irradiation instruments, radiation detectors and various preparations for uranium, calcium and lithium. In addition, general products such as artificial diamonds for geological prospecting, machining and building materials industries, optical equipment, machinery along with valves for special use are also shown in the exhibition.

Production of isotopic products has increased rapidly, the spokesman said. More than 200 varieties of products have been produced and supplied to over 1,000 units for peaceful applications. Speaking of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, the spokesman said that in recent years radioactive isotope and nuclear radiation techniques have been further used in industry, agriculture, scientific research, medicine and even in environmental protection, archaeology, detective work and tourism.

With participation of radio immunological technology in physical examinations, a simple blood test, known as the alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) test, now can provide early and highly accurate detection of liver cancer. As a result, a dramatic improvement in the survival rate among those afflicted by the disease has been reported, the spokesman said.

During an investigation conducted by the Cancer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and other two units in China's high-risk liver cancer areas, of 1.9 million people, 434 had been found to be suffering from liver cancer, of which 134 liver cancer sufferers had reported no signs of early symptoms. Thanks to early stage examination, diagnoses and treatment, the survival rate of liver cancer is up about 86 percent, the spokesman said.

China also has developed "00 [as received] new varieties of crops" by using radiation sources to 4.7 million hectares. The spokesman said that good results have been achieved in the application of radiation (?for) agricultural production.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTATOR ON CADRE INVESTIGATIONS

OW182148 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Station commentator's article: "Encourage Leading Cadres To Personally Conduct Investigations and Study and Effectively Solve Problems"]

[Text] Leading cadres go to grassroots level units to personally conduct investigations and study and solve problems on the spot. This is the work style and work method consistently advocated by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong. It is our party's fine medicine for overcoming subjectivism and bureaucracy.

In our present endeavor to do a good job of readjusting the economy, to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to spur the four modernizations program, we are required to familiarize ourselves with many new situations and new developments and to solve many new contradictions and problems. This has made it even more necessary for leading cadres at all levels to conduct investigations and study at grass-roots level units and solve problems in a down-to-earth way.

During the economic readjustment in the early 1960's Comrade Chen Yun once pointed out that in making policy decisions, leading organs should use more than 90 percent of their time to engage in investigative work and study and the final discussions and decision-making will take less than 10 percent of their time. This shows that investigation and study is the foundation for making policy decisions and without investigations we have no right to speak.

Looking back on the course of our country's construction over the past 30 years shows us that great victories were won for our cause when our party persisted in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and attached importance to conducting investigations and study and that our work suffered serious setbacks when our party failed to seek truth from facts, ignored investigations and study and even acted according to wishes.

With the further affirmation of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the practice of conducting investigations and study has taken deeper roots among our leading cadres at various levels than before.

But a few comrades still do not quite understand it and are not willingly conducting investigations and study on the excuse that they are busy at work. In doing actual work, they are satisfied with the general calls, copying and conveying documents of the next higher authorities, sitting in their offices and burying themselves in conferences. They do not like to go to grassroots level units to familiarize themselves with the situation there, to listen to opinions and handle and solve problems. This phenomena is far from meeting the requirements of the new period. It is incompatible with the party's fine traditions and must, therefore, change.

The party's line, principles and policies adopted at the third plenary session of its current Central Committee and adhered to since that session are correct. To implement them requires all localities and departments to formulate specific policies and measures suited to the actual conditions of their respective localities and departments. This requires that we conduct investigations and study. Moreover, the party's principles and policies are constantly supplemented according to the changes in conditions in order to become perfect. This also requires leading cadres at all levels of all trades and services to conduct constant investigations and study so that they can report developments to the central authorities in good time, and requires leading organs at various level units to conduct investigations and study. They should think of ways to raise their work efficiency, resolutely overcome the phenomena of holding meetings one after another, putting up large quantities of documents and following complex administrative procedures.

Our party serves the people and its cadre at various levels are their servants. We can win the support and confidence of the masses of the people only by conducting investigations and studying conscientiously and by solving practical problems in a down-to-earth manner.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council have frequented grassroots level units, remote border areas and key provinces and municipalities to personally take part in investigations and study and direct work. They have thus set examples for all our cadres. Our work in every field of endeavor will certainly make rapid advances only if cadres at all levels follow these examples.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES REPORT ON CONSERVATION

0W111035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The State Council recently approved the "Report of Strengthening the Protection and Management of Scenic Spots and Historical Sites" and relayed it to various localities. Various localities were asked by the State Council to work out detailed relevant programs suited to actual, local conditions and to take effective measures for improving the protection and management of scenic places and sites of historical interest. The report was jointly prepared and submitted by the State Urban Construction Bureau, the environmental protection leading group under the State Council, the State Museums and Archaeological Data Bureau and the General Administration for Travel and Tourism.

Ours is a country with a long history and majestic rivers and mountains, and the number of its scenic spots and historical sites tops that of any other country, the report said. Preserving and safeguarding the country's scenic spots and historical sites is of great significance in enriching the people's cultural life, promoting tourism and spurring the four modernizations drive. However, there are a number of related problems awaiting immediate solution. The major ones are among them: The scenic spots and historical sites have not yet been geographically defined by area, and the organizations responsible for their management are inadequate. Quarrying, removal of earth, felling of trees, land reclamation and environmental pollution within and around the scenic spots and sites of historical interest still occur from time to time. Maintenance and preservation of these spots and sites has fallen behind the growth of the tourism industry, the report pointed out.

The report contains the following four-point opinion on how to strengthen the protection and management of the country's beauty spots and sites of historical interest.

1. An inspection of the scenic and historical places in various localities should be conducted by the urban development and park services and the historical relics and environmental protection departments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The inspection may be conducted during various periods but must first cover the major beauty spots and historical sites, so that they can be geographically defined after an assessment of their value has been completed. The large and internationally known beauty spots and historical sites that are peculiar in nature and good for humane studies should be designated national parks or scenic areas. There must be a buffer zone around each beauty spot or historical site if conditions require, and landmarks should be established and recorded.
2. The urban development departments at various levels should be responsible for the protection, management and development planning of the scenic and historical sites. Under the leadership of the people's governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, these departments should coordinate other government agencies concerned on matters concerning environmental protection, preservation of historical relics, travel and tourism, agriculture and forestry, commerce and service trades in areas of beauty and sites of historical interest. Organizations in charge of management of these spots and historical sites should be strengthened.
3. The terrain features, landscape, water bodies, animals, plants, soil and air purity of the scenic spots and historical sites must be preserved and protected, and signs or preservation hallmarks should be hung at ancient and famous trees or historical relics strictly in accordance with proper state regulations. Felling of trees, land reclamation, hunting, grazing, quarrying and removing earth are strictly forbidden at beauty spots or historical sites. Factories in these spots and sites will be ordered to tighten their pollution controls or move out. Liquid waste, waste gas and sludge released by the recuperation centers, sanatoria, hotels and restaurants must not exceed the standards stipulated by the state for environmental protection. Government offices, army units and enterprises should be ordered to vacate the beauty spots they are occupying. The masses should also be mobilized to protect the scenic places and to establish preservation and protection teams. Those who have rendered meritorious service in preserving scenic spots and sites of historical interest must be commended, and those who have done damage must be penalized.
4. Plans should be drawn up for the development of the country's scenic spots within which any construction project is subject to the approval of the authorities according to capital construction planning and procedures. No unit or enterprise is allowed to go its own way or not be subject to the unified arrangements of the tourism and historical conservation authorities.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION ORGANIZES RURAL SURVEY

OW170630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Under the organization and leadership of the State Agricultural Commission, various agricultural departments under the State Council around 10 April dispatched 17 survey groups with some 130 members to conduct study and investigation at people's communes and at production brigades of different types in 15 provinces and autonomous regions.

The survey will be performed in areas including those along the Huanghe, Huaihe and Huaihe, the upper and middle reaches of the Chang Jiang River, the Yunnan-Guizhou plateau, Heilongjiang and Ningxia's Ngyuan Prefecture. Among those participants in the survey are responsible comrades of the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the Institute of Agricultural Economy under the Academy of Social Sciences.

The rural survey will be conducted with the emphasis on the following four aspects:

1. Issues concerning the system of responsibility in production. Through an investigation of various systems of responsibility implemented in different localities, the survey aims at seeking ways to readjust and reform the collective rural economy of our country by integrating the past experiences of our country's collectivization of agriculture with the development and changes in labor organization and calculation of pay for labor in the past few years.
2. Issues concerning respect for the power of production brigades to make their own decisions. The survey aims at studying how the decisionmaking power can be truly handed over to production brigades and the masses under the guidance and planning of the state and at the same time how some appropriate readjustment and reforms can be carried out to promote state planning, the purchase of agricultural and sideline products, credits in the rural areas and the lessening of burdens for production brigades.
3. Issues concerning the promotion of household sideline production and individual economy.
4. Issues on strengthening political and ideological work in rural areas. The survey will emphasize investigating the ideology and work style of rural cadres and public order and party work in the rural areas in order to work out realistic measures of improvement based on the new situation.

PEASANTS MAKE USE OF NEW SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES

OW151232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Young peasants who have finished primary or middle school play a major role in Shandong Province in popularizing new scientific agro-techniques. The provincial department of agriculture reports that widespread use of the new cotton seed, "Lumian No 1," has resulted in a 25 percent increase in per hectare yields.

Young Chinese peasants are conducting scientific experiments and research to promote agricultural production and increase peasants family incomes. One of major ways of increasing agricultural production advocated by central agricultural authorities two years ago was wider application of scientific research results. Young peasants have since then been concentrating on popularization of advanced agro-techniques to solve key production problems.

Longhai, a coastal county in Fujian Province, has 258 scientific research groups in rural brigades with 10,287 educated young peasants as members. Last year, peasants there conducted scientific experiments on 776 hectares of land to raise agricultural production. The county's grain output averaged 12.7 tons per hectare. The scientific group at Liming brigade in Lianhua commune set a national record last year by producing 29.8 tons of grain (wheat and rice) on one hectare of experimental land.

Lei Anjun, a young peasant living near Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, is another national record setter. He grew 17,500 kilogrammes of tomatoes on one mu (one fifteenth of a hectare) of experimental plot.

Young peasants in the scientific group of Dong Fengyu brigade, Lu County, Shandong Province last year produced 16.65 tons of peanuts on one hectare of land. This figure topped the national record by 1.13 tons and surpassed the world record which had been held by Zimbabwe, Africa.

23-year-old Deng Huiqiang, deputy director of a brigade scientific experimental station in Zhongshan County, Guangdong Province, succeeded, after three years of experimentation, in propagating sugarcane with sugarcane shoots instead of roots. His method saves around 0.3 tons of sugarcane per hectare. This year he was sent by the state to work as a sugarcane expert in Guinea, Africa.

Ninety percent of China's 200 million young peasants have had a primary school education, while 45 percent have finished junior middle school and 20 percent senior middle school. Most of them are continuing their studies on a part time basis. Even on the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau, the roof of the world, a million young people from the Tibetan and other nationalities go to night schools in winter every year.

In an effort to conform education to the needs in the rural areas, the State Council in October last year approved a report by the Ministry of Education and the State Bureau of Labour suggesting rapid development of rural secondary education and a change in its present structure. The majority of the middle schools in the rural areas are to be changed into agricultural technical schools or give courses in agriculture. 390 secondary vocational schools have been set up recently in Hebei Province's rural areas. The purpose is to train more urgently needed agricultural technicians.

XINHUA VIEWS DECLINE IN NUMBER OF AGROTECHNICIANS

0W101010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 10 Apr 81

[XINHUA reporter Zhou Changnian report: "It Is an Important Task for the Current Agricultural Front To Establish an Agricultural Scientific-Technical Force That Is Stable and Suitable to Our National Situation"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--To establish an agricultural scientific-technical force that is stable and suitable to our national situation is an important issue widely discussed in today's scientific-technical fields. This reporter learns from the relevant departments that a large number of our agricultural scientists and technicians either have changed their jobs or been transferred to other fields. This creates an abnormal situation: The force of agricultural scientists and technicians has shrunk, while agricultural production is to be rapidly developed. According to statistics, 730,000 students have graduated from our colleges and agriculture secondary schools in the past more than 30 years, but at present only about 250,000 of them are actually taking part in scientific-technical or teaching work on the agricultural front. This is about one-third of the total number of graduates.

How does such a situation emerge? According to statistics, there are three principal causes:

1. Prejudice against agricultural science and technology and agricultural scientific and technical personnel still seriously exists among a number of cadres.
2. The working conditions for agricultural scientific-technical personnel are poor, their income is low, and the difficulties in their work and lives have not been properly solved.
3. Their chances for promotion are scarce.

The relevant departments hold that, in establishing an agricultural scientific-technical force suitable to our national situation, it is necessary to make great efforts to develop the cause of agricultural scientific-technical education. At present it is urgent to stabilize the existing agricultural scientific-technical force and bring into play the enthusiasm of its personnel. It is essential first of all to fully understand the following tasks: Effectively eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking and pay close attention to agricultural science-technology and the building of the agricultural scientific-technical force. It is essential to genuinely implement the principle of relying both on policies and science in the development of agricultural production. It is essential to actively do well the work of transferring back the agricultural scientific-technical personnel who have left; if possible, to gradually improve their economic and working conditions, labor insurance and general welfare; and to run well and provide more schools and training classes for agricultural scientific-technical personnel.

GONGREN RIBAO ON TRADE UNIONS, 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE

OW152123 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--According to a GONGREN RIBAO report, while studying the documents of the work conference of the party Central Committee, the leading cadres of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions pointed out that trade unions must eliminate the pernicious influence of the "left" and keep in close contact with the masses.

From mid-January to mid-March, these leading cadres conscientiously studied the documents of the work conference of the party Central Committee and, in very concrete terms, reviewed and examined the trade unions' work after the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. They all held that in the past 2 years trade unions have been firm in implementing the third plenary session's line, principles and policies and have achieved good results, thus winning support from staff, workers and the masses and full affirmation by the party Central Committee. To strengthen the trade unions' work and give full play to their role, paramount importance should be given to the following points: eliminating the pernicious influence of the "left" on the leadership's thinking and establishing even closer contact between the trade unions and the masses.

For quite a long time, "leftist" mistakes in the economic field exerted tremendous influence on the trade union's work. Trade unions have been erroneously repudiated on several occasions since the founding of the republic. These repudiations boiled down to two labels thrown onto trade union cadres--"economism" and "syndicalism." This in fact confuses the trade unions' defense of the interests of the state and the collectives with "syndicalism." It also confuses trade unions' giving full play to the role of the trade union organization and speaking for the workers under the leadership of the party with politically asserting trade union independence and resorting to "syndicalism." Furthermore, this confuses the trade unions' work of relying on the advanced, uniting with the middle elements and bringing along the backward with representing and accommodating the backward. This disregards the mass character of trade unions, their relevantly independent activities, their role of democratic supervision under the socialist system and their deserved position in the state's political life. This also portrays trade unions as not indispensable and even gradually dispensable since they have already accomplished their historical mission.

Since the pernicious influence of the "left" has not yet been eliminated, the people's understanding of the trade unions' role and mission varies greatly. Some are worried that by paying attention to defending the vital interests of the staff and workers trade unions might be paying less attention to defending the interests of the state and the collectives. A small number of trade union cadres advocate that trade unions should only defend the vital interests of the staff and workers and need not mobilize the masses to engage in labor emulation and other activities "to contribute to the four modernizations." Both of these concepts are onesided. Some party and government cadres, on the excuse that the party and government also represent the workers, refuse to recognize trade unions as representatives of the workers. They also refuse to approve of the trade unions' role of democratic supervision and even censure and reproach trade unions for speaking for the workers and defending their democratic rights and material interests.

In making further efforts to eliminate the "leftist" influence on trade union work, it is imperative to unify our understanding of trade unions in line with the party Central Committee's instructions issued over the last 2 years. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his speech at the ninth national trade union congress, and Comrade Ye Jianying, in his speech on the 30th anniversary of the national day, clearly pointed out the trade unions' role and tasks in the new period.

These important instructions from the central authorities are meant to rectify the leftist influence on trade unions. The party Central Committee's important instructions regarding trade union work can be summarized as follows:

1. Focusing attention on the four modernizations, trade unions must mobilize and organize the staff and workers to introduce reforms to economic organizations, systems and techniques; energetically expand production; and constantly improve labor productivity in order to gradually meet the people's materials and cultural needs.
2. With contradictions that are principally among the people themselves still existing in socialist society, trade unions on the one hand must defend the interests of the state and collectives. On the other hand, they must speak for the workers, do things in their behalf, resolutely defend their democratic rights and vital interests as the masters of the country and oppose bureaucratism. These two roles must be dialectically integrated.
3. Since our socialist country still has vestiges of the old society, trade unions must bring into full play their role as schools of communism, mobilizing and organizing staff and workers to study politics, culture, skills and management in order to form a highly civilized, disciplined and well-organized contingent of workers with socialist awareness and scientific and cultural knowledge.
4. In all aspects of their work, trade unions must keep in close contact with the masses, be democratic and massoriented and genuinely operate as the workers' own organization.
5. Trade unions should always cement the internal unity of the staff and workers including the unity between the production workers and service trade workers; between physical and mental workers; and between the workers and other working people, primarily the 800 million peasants, as well as the unity among workers of the world.

The leading cadres of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions hold that the basic problems in the trade unions' implementation of the party's consistent principles since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and in doing their work well in the course of carrying out economic readjustment and realizing political stability are elimination of the pernicious influence of the "left," close contact with the masses and further clarification of the trade unions' role and tasks in the new period. Of course, while correcting the "leftist" guiding ideas, it is necessary to guard against people who seize the opportunity to promote bourgeois liberalism and set emancipation of the mind against adherence to the four basic principles.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR VIEWS IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

HK160338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Import Less or No Products That Can Be Manufactured at Home"]

[Text] After RENMIN RIBAO published the report "Importing Motor Vehicles Unrealistically Is Harmful to the Development of the Automobile Industry in China" and the commentary "Stop Importing Motor Vehicles," many people agreed and said that the policy should have been employed long ago while others expressed doubts. Some comrades were worried as to whether such a policy would close our country to international intercourse and if we could ever institute it. In order to have a thorough understanding of the actual situation and to clarify our argument, it is necessary for us to discuss this question further.

If we stop importing motor vehicles, will it close our country to international intercourse? The answer is no! Closing our country to international intercourse is a foolish policy that will lead us nowhere but to a dead end.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have cast aside the erroneous policy and imported some advanced technology equipment and mechanical and electrical products; this has strengthened our technological exchanges with other countries and we are no longer cut off from other countries in the world. This is advantageous to the development of the national economy and it is a measure of fundamental importance which cannot and must not be changed. However in economic contact with other countries, questions such as what should and should not be imported, when we should and should not import, and what should be imported more and what less must be determined according to the specific situation of our country and should change according to changes in the situation instead of following a rigid rule. We should import less or stop importing mechanical and electrical products which can be manufactured at home. This is a measure directed against bound importation of motor vehicles, tape recorders, refrigerators, television sets, electronic calculators and mechanical and other electrical products; that does not imply that we should not trade mechanical and electrical products with other countries in the future. This point is very clear; how can this be said to be closing our country to international intercourse!

Our country has broad prospects for doing business with other countries and there is a lot of business to be done. Take mechanical and electrical products as an example; we can do much business apart from motor vehicles. Taking motor vehicles for example, apart from complete vehicles, there is also business involving repair and maintenance, some key parts and technology to be done. This kind of business will certainly develop as the automobile industry in our country develops. Therefore it is utterly groundless for us to adopt a negative attitude toward foreign trade after some measures have been adopted to restrict the import of complete motor vehicles.

Is stopping the import of motor vehicles feasible? The answer is yes. Some people doubt the feasibility for two reasons. First, they wonder if it is possible to stop the import. After the article "Stop Importing Motor Vehicles" was published, dispatches from a foreign news agency said that one foreign merchant "recently concluded a transaction with China to export approximately 10,000 motor vehicles to China." After investigation it was found that the imported vehicles mentioned in the dispatch were ordered in contracts signed in 1980 and that the goods are to be delivered in 1981. They were not ordered in contracts signed in 1981. To implement the policy of stopping the import of motor vehicles we must all act with concerted efforts. Anyone who indiscriminately imports motor vehicles must be investigated. Second, they wonder if the automobile industry in our country can produce enough motor vehicles to meet the demand of the market after we have stopped importing motor vehicles. The foundation of the automobile industry in our country is quite firm and there is surplus production capacity. The production task of motor vehicles throughout the country for 1981 is less than the actual output last year. Therefore, it is possible for us to arrange the production of several tens of thousands of motor vehicles. Is this not more rational than unrealistically importing motor vehicles on the one hand and reducing the production task of the domestic automobile industry on the other? A similar situation occurs in the production of other mechanical and electrical products. All sovereign states in the world adopt measures to restrict or forbid imports to safeguard domestic industry. We must promote the notion of Chinese using consumer durables made in China. We must put greater emphasis on this while adopting an open door economic policy. At present there are certain types of people who regard anything foreign as good; this way of thinking is incorrect. We must cherish and support mechanical and electrical products and motor vehicles made in China so that motor vehicles made in China will speed along the roads in urban and rural areas in China and mechanical and electrical products made in China will be sold in the markets of urban and rural areas throughout the country.

The mechanical and electrical industry must take satisfying the needs of the state as its impetus, strive to improve the quality of the products and add more varieties to meet the demands of the consumers. When it is necessary, we should import some key parts and technology so that we can solve the problem of unsatisfactory efficiency and variety of some Chinese-made mechanical and electrical products. By doing so we can improve the situation of mechanical and electrical production in our country on the one hand, and on the other we can do business with foreign merchants thereby killing two birds with one stone. In certain situations the state will give special consideration to importing motor vehicles for special purposes and for use in production. However this must be investigated and approved by the state and no one should act without permission.

Importing blindly is disadvantageous to our domestic industry. Chinese-made taperecorders and television sets were once unmarketable and refrigerators overstocked; this had something to do with blind imports. Therefore we must not ignore the situation of our domestic industry and import whole sets of mechanical and electrical products without restriction. We must selectively import some key equipment and parts, cut or stop the import of mechanical and electrical products which can be manufactured domestically and focus on importing more technology. Only if we adopt practical measures and develop our mechanical and electrical industry can we guarantee the realization of the four modernizations and do more business with other countries.

XUE MUQIAO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESULTS AT SYMPOSIUM

HK170210 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Xue Muqiao: "How To Improve Economic Results From the Macroeconomic Angle"]

[Text] It is a fundamental task during the readjustment period to improve the economic results of our country in an overall way. It is also the means to eliminate the present economic difficulties.

In order to increase economic results, we should study both the microeconomic and the macroeconomic aspects of the problem. From the microeconomic angle, the stress is on improving the operation and management of enterprises. Since the smashing of "the gang of four," we have done a lot of work in improving enterprise management and have scored substantial achievements. However, the problem has not been completely solved. For example, we stressed the quality of products and twice designated a "quality" month, but the markets are still full of inferior products. Why is it so? It is because supply falls short of demand. Even inferior products are purchased. Many factories are overstaffed and there are more hands than are needed. Labor productivity cannot be raised and even labor discipline cannot be maintained. Since complex products sell at high prices and provide greater profits while simple products sell at lower prices and provide fewer profits, many factories do not gear production to market needs although they know that what they are doing is irrational. There are countless examples of this. Therefore, if we only approach the problem by improving enterprise management and do not study economic structure reform and the economic management system, it will simply be impossible to improve economic results.

During the 3 years of restoration after the founding of our country, our economic results were comparatively good. In those days, production developed so fast and the livelihood of the people was so much improved that everyone was deeply convinced that only socialism could save China. During the first 5-year plan, production also developed very fast and the livelihood of the people continued to improve. In the struggle between the socialist state-run economy and the capitalist private-run economy, the state-run economy won a crushing victory over the capitalist economy. Consequently, the capitalist economy voluntarily accepted socialist transformation which was developed in irresistible waves. In those days, nobody ever denied the superiority of socialism. Now, when we talk about low economic results we often take the period of the first 5-year plan for comparison. This proves that our economic management and economic results in those days were comparatively good.

Why then can the present economic results not be improved and why are they in comparison much lower? This is mainly because starting in 1958, we adopted an erroneous line of more haste which actually amounted to less speed in construction.

Recalling the period of the first 5-year plan, our macroeconomic policy decisions were not very sound. At that time, China was a backward agricultural country. The output value of agriculture made up over 70 percent of the total output value of industry and agriculture combined. Although much improvement had been made in the peasants' livelihood after land reform, the peasants were not yet well-off. They still had difficulties in production and livelihood. Should our policy for construction be to put agriculture before light industry and on this basis gradually develop heavy industry, or to copy the experience of the Soviet Union and give priority to the development of heavy industry? We took the latter course. The 156 large-scale projects built during the period of the first 5-year plan were mainly for heavy industry. Agricultural production could not meet the needs of industrial development. Therefore, market supply continued to decline and the range of requisition, compulsory purchase and rationing was forced to be gradually expanded. In those 5 years, the proportion of heavy industry in the total output value of industry and agriculture rose from 15.3 percent to 25.5 percent. This was a bit too fast, but no marked disproportion had yet appeared. Although the rate of accumulation of 24 percent was somewhat too high, the livelihood of the people was still gradually improving. During this period, both the economic results in production and in construction were comparatively high. Nevertheless, if things went on in that direction, disproportion might occur. But the criticism of "opposition to adventurous advance" was launched at the end of 1957 and the beginning of 1958. After that, our economic construction followed the wrong track.

Since we blindly sought high speed in the production of heavy industry, we had to blindly enlarge the scale of capital construction. Since the scale of capital construction was too large and there was a shortage of materials, the development of heavy industry had to be accelerated in return. This of course squeezed out agriculture and light industry so that the people's standard of living could not be raised, the supply of consumer goods on the market continued to decline, and the supply of the means of production also decreased. We repeated year after year that we "should leave an appropriate margin for unforeseen circumstances in our plans," yet in reality, the gap became larger with each passing year. Under such circumstances, what else could be expected other than lower results in production and in construction? In order to blindly seek higher speed, the quality of products was discarded and the cost of production was also overlooked. We did not even care whether or not the products met the needs of the market or the consumers. In 1977 and 1978, because the "leftist" errors were not criticized, we slipped further down the wrong track. In 1979 and 1980, we began to pay attention to correcting the "leftist" errors. The CCP Central Committee put forward and implemented the policy of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" and the situation began to change gradually.

Although the readjustment of the economic structure in our country has just started, marked results have already obtained. The speed of increase both in light industry and agriculture in 1979 exceeded that of heavy industry. In 1980, heavy industry increased by 1.6 percent and light industry increased by 17.4 percent. In these 2 years, the people's standard of living improved very fast. The purchasing power of society has been increasing by over 30 billion yuan each year (the increase had been less than 10 billion yuan previously). Under such circumstances, it was indeed difficult to ensure a basic market supply. In these 2 years, the speed of production in heavy industry dropped, yet the supply of steel products especially machine products was ample. The supply of machine products exceeded demand. This created conditions for demanding higher quality of these products and striving to suit the products to market needs. The quality of machine products affects the quality of the entire industry.

Proceeding from the long term point of view, the present temporary difficulties in machine industry are favorable for amalgamation and reorganization according to the principle of cooperation among specialized trades. There is the possibility of greatly increasing economic results of the entire spectrum of industrial production. Therefore, from the macroeconomic angle, the readjustment of the structure of the national economy, including the internal structure in industry, is one of the decisive key links in improving economic results.

The obvious need to readjust the internal structure in industry means that there is presently serious duplication and waste in our industry because some industrial units are under vertical management while others are under horizontal management and each tries to set up a complete system of either "large and complete" or "small and complete." In the past 2 years, the power to make decisions has been expanded and many small furniture factories, cigarette factories and wineries have been set up in different places. They use high-grade raw materials to produce low-grade products, causing production stoppages in many large factories. This is obviously a waste to the utmost. If we do not resolutely change this situation, it will be impossible to improve economic results.

In order to fundamentally improve economic results, we must also reform the economic management system. In the financial management system which had been in use all income and expenditure were controlled by the state. All profits of enterprises were handed over to the state, including half of the depreciation charge. Investment for capital construction and funds for renovations and reforms were allocated unrestricted by financial departments. It made no difference whether an enterprise was gaining or losing money or whether it was gaining more or less. The whole country used the same account. This caused enterprises to lose interest in improving their operation and management and in effect deprived them of the power to improve operation and management. Everybody handled affairs according to "plans," and there was no need to use one's brain. Since the utilization of funds allocated for capital construction was unrestricted, the more the better. Consequently, more unnecessary projects were built and more unnecessary machines and equipment were purchased. After some projects in capital construction were completed, they could not play their role and nobody took responsibility for that. Last year, allocation of financial funds was replaced by bank loans which require interest payments. Many construction units began to make careful calculation and enforce strict budgeting. They did not build projects which were not absolutely necessary and did not purchase machines and equipment which were not absolutely necessary. They no longer tried to make their units "large and complete" or "small and complete," but tried to organize cooperative efforts with nearby units. There were several factories whose construction had been approved, but because investigations showed that there would be no market for their future products, they asked on their own accord to have their projects stopped. I think this is an effective way to improve the economic results in construction.

Under ordinary circumstances, the tapping of potentials, and the renovation, reform and results of investment of old factories are far better than those of new ones. But enterprises do not have their own funds for innovations and reform. They do not even have funds for replacing their equipment. Such funds are all allocated and paid by financial departments and have to be included in plans. In the past 2 years, experiments in expanding enterprise decisionmaking have been carried out in over 6,000 enterprises throughout the whole country. These enterprises have small amounts of funds for their own use. They can use them for tapping potentials, and carrying out innovation and reform. Marked results have already been obtained. These enterprises pay attention to improving their operation and management, investigating market needs and suiting their products to sales. "Eating from the same big pot" provides no internal motive force or external pressure to improving operation and management, whereas assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses can supervise and provide the impetus for enterprises to improve their operation and management and to improve economic results.

In the past, the system of state monopoly for purchasing and marketing practiced within supply circulation lead to some products being out of stock for a long time and others being overstocked. Undoubtedly, this was a great waste. Starting in 1979, many department stores selling goods for daily use have adopted the system of selective purchasing. Commercial departments place orders according to the needs of the market and factories arrange production according to orders placed by commercial departments. Factories can sell products which commercial departments do not purchase and some factories which produce small articles of daily use can link themselves up with shops. This has changed the 20-year situation of production being out of step with needs. Viewed from the whole market, this greatly reduces waste and increases economic results. Thus how can we increase economic results if the problems in economic management systems are not solved?

At present, everybody is searching for a way to get out of the difficulties in the economy. Our solution to this problem is to eliminate waste and to improve economic results. In order to achieve this, we must first conduct readjustment and then carry out reforms. That is, to trace the source of the difficulties via macroeconomics. If we are good at summing up experiences and eliminate once and for all the shortcomings and drawbacks in the economic structure and in the economic management system, economic results in production and construction can be greatly increased and the superiority of the socialist system can certainly be brought to play fully.

Of course, when we study the problem of improving economic results in macroeconomics, we do not mean that we may ignore the study of problems of improving microeconomic results, such as raising the level of operation and management in enterprises, strengthening economic accounting of enterprises, attaching importance to training the personnel of enterprises, and other problems. All these problems should be studied seriously. They are essentials. It will not do to not attach importance to them.

(Editor's note: This is an excerpt of a speech submitted by Comrade Xue Muqiao to the national economic results theoretical symposium held recently in Zhengzhou.)

FURTHER ON YUAN BAOHUA TALK TO INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

Responsibility System

OW161351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said at the national conference on industry and transport on 15 April that industrial and transport enterprises should also carry out an economic responsibility system like the system of fixed responsibility in production being carried out in China's rural areas. He was convinced that this is the most effective method to raise the initiative and enthusiasm of enterprises and their staffs and workers, overcome the bad habit of "eating from the same big pot like everyone else," transform the technologies of old enterprises and improve economic results.

He called on industrial and transport enterprises to implement the following four measures step by step according to actual conditions:

1. The enterprises which have been allowed greater power of decision on matters of management will continue to try out this method by which they are allowed to retain a certain part of their profit.
2. A maximum loss limit will be set for those enterprises running at a loss and the state will not subsidize them should the losses exceed the set limit. A target for profit earning will be set for those enterprises with small gains and the part of the profit they earn above this target will be kept by themselves.
3. Small enterprises will be required to bear responsibility for their own profits and losses and pay a tax instead of turning over all their profits.

4. The various branches of industry in the big and medium-sized cities will be required to turn over part of their profit to the state and allowed to retain the part above the required amount. This method will be put into practice step by step according to plans.

Yuan Baohua said: At present, many old enterprises, especially enterprises of the light and textile industries, are using old and outdated facilities and equipment and their buildings are not safe. They also fail to do a lot of things that they should have done for production and for the well being of staffs and workers. To solve these urgent problems, we cannot rely on state funds alone and must primarily rely on the enterprises' own efforts because state funds for improving technologies and other purposes are limited.

Yuan Baohua was convinced that adoption of the economic responsibility system will help solve the above-mentioned problems.

It is understood that for a long time, due to an unreasonable industrial management system, industrial enterprises in our country, especially state enterprises, have all practiced a method whereby the state is responsible for collecting all profits and appropriating all necessary funds for enterprises. In other words, enterprises turn all their profits to the state and all funds needed by the enterprises are appropriated by the state. If the enterprises incur losses, they will receive subsidies from the state according to their actual accounts. In this way, it makes no difference whether an enterprise does a good job or not. There is no motivation or pressure from outside because they do not share economic responsibility.

In recent years, the state has tried the method of expanding the power of decision at a number of selected enterprises. These enterprises are allowed to retain a certain part of their profit for their own use, and this, to a certain extent, has corrected the bad practice of "eating from the same big pot like everyone else," in which there is no difference whether or not one is doing a good job.

In talking about the four-point measures for carrying out the economic responsibility system, Yuan Baohua noted the result of implementing the system at the metallurgical bureau in Chongqing Municipality. For 9 consecutive years the bureau had suffered losses. In 1980 the state implemented the economic responsibility system at various enterprises under the bureau. They were required to turn a total profit of 3.6 million yuan to the state for the entire year and allowed to retain the part above the required amount to improve the welfare of staffs and workers and to give them bonuses. As a result, the bureau quickly changed the situation from running at a loss to making profit. The bureau realized a total profit of 11.75 million yuan and turned 4.66 million yuan to the state, 29.4 percent more than the amount required by the state.

According to an account by a department concerned, a similar case occurred in Heilongjiang Province. In Heilongjiang, the economic responsibility system was put into practice last year at industrial enterprises run by prefectoral and county governments. The enterprises which made a profit could retain a part of the increased profit, while those enterprises running at a loss could share in benefitting from any reduction in the amount of losses incurred. Significant results were achieved during the same year in changing from running at a loss to making profits. In 1980 the enterprises handed over 54.92 million yuan of profit to the state. By contrast, in 1979, before the system was introduced, the enterprises suffered losses totaling 45.9 million yuan which were covered by subsidies from the state. This change enabled the state to increase income and reduce subsidies to a total amount of 100.82 million yuan.

In view of the above-mentioned situation, Yuan Baohua pointed out: The facts have proved that it means a great difference in terms of economic results whether or not we carry out the system of permitting enterprises to retain the part above the required amount of profit and letting them assume economic responsibility. Implementation of this system should be considered a major policy.

Economic Readjustment

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[Text] Shanghai, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--As pointed out at the national industrial and transport work conference held in Shanghai, it is necessary, in the course of further economic readjustment, to handle well the questions of facilitating versus blocking; exploring new financial sources versus reducing expenditures; readjusting versus increasing production; and macroeconomic centralization and unification versus microeconomic flexibility. Policies that assist in economic readjustment, raise economic results and promote production must be firmly carried out, while those imperfect ones must be improved, revised or supplemented. Some points must be explicitly stated in the policies, and it is imperative to ensure the continuity and stability of the policies. This is the key to the success in developing this year's industrial and transport work.

In this connection, Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, clearly reiterated eight policies at the conference:

Persist in using the market to regulate production under the guidance of the state plan and do well in ensuring the coordination and cooperation between industry and commerce and between industry and foreign trade. Further implement the policies on collectively owned enterprises under the second light industry department; these policies, in principle, are also applicable to the collectively owned enterprises under the first light industry department, textile industry and electronics industry. Pay attention to the production and supply of raw and other materials from agriculture required by light and textile industries. Seriously carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises and combine the work of reorganizing the industrial structure and forming joint enterprises with the work of closing down enterprises, suspending their operations, amalgamating them or switching them to make other products. Go all out to develop new products and make products of high quality and proper variety to meet market demands. While ensuring a general stable market, appropriately adjust the prices of some industrial products as warranted by circumstances. Keep to the principle of "to each according to his work" and control the total sum of bonuses.

When reiterating the policy of using the market to regulate production under the guidance of the state plan, Yuan Baohua, in particular, spoke on the scope of products which the industrial enterprises can sell by themselves. He said: All enterprises must put the state plan first. In line with the four different methods of purchase and sales currently used by the commercial departments, namely, state unified purchase and sales, planned purchase, purchase by order and selective purchase, the products that the industrial enterprises can sell by themselves are the following: new products, extra products after fulfilling the production quota, those made from self-provided raw and other materials, and those not to be purchased by commercial and supply departments. When selling products by themselves, the industrial enterprises must make sure that the products are within the prescribed scope, and they must make separate accounting for the sales, pay taxes as required and strictly observe the state discipline for financial and economic work. On no account are they allowed to earn illegal revenues from such sales. He suggested that governments at various levels establish leading groups for industrial and commercial coordination or similar organs to undertake the responsibility to solve the question of coordinating the industrial plans with the plans of commercial, foreign trade and supply departments, the question of material supply and so forth.

With regard to further implementation of the policy on collectively owned enterprises, Yuan Baohua emphasized: Attention should be paid to the peculiar nature of these enterprises. In dealing with these enterprises, we should not use the same method as state-owned enterprises insofar as the policy is concerned. On the principle of the overall interests of the state, the collectives and individual staff members and workers, and the collectively owned enterprises should have the ability to develop production and improve the well-being of their staff members and workers.

At present particular efforts should be made to gradually do away with the method of letting collectively owned enterprises in the same area or of the same trade share profits and losses. Instead, we should let the enterprises have independent accounting and be responsible for their own profits and losses. If an enterprise is well managed, its income is high and its contributions to the state are considerable, the wages and welfare benefits of its staff and workers may be equivalent to or higher than those doing the same work in the state-owned enterprises of the same trade. It is imperative to really protect the collectively owned enterprises' ownership and their self-management authority. Yuan Baohua also made clear-cut explanations on such questions as the distribution of the enterprises' profit after tax, the accumulation of funds and the supply of raw and other materials.

On the question of combining the work of reorganizing the industrial structure and forming joint enterprises with the work of closing down enterprises, suspending their operations, amalgamating them or switching them to produce other products, Yuan Baohua stated four opinions: 1) In industrial cities, enterprises making light and textile industry products and popular-brand products should be organized together in a rational way regardless of the departments to which they belong and the areas in which they are located. 2) No overlapping taxes should be levied on items made by component companies of a joint enterprise if the items are parts of a joint production project. 3) We should amalgamate enterprises or switch them to produce other products rather than close them or suspend their operations. In other words, they should be merged, form joint enterprises or switch to production of other products, if at all possible. 4) We should do well the work after the enterprises have been closed down, their operations suspended, or after they have been amalgamated or switched to the production of other products.

As regards "to each according to his work" and control of the total sum of bonus, Yuan Baohua reiterated the State Council's relevant regulations. He asked the representatives at the conference to discuss the question of how to carry out the principle of "to each according to his work" while controlling the total sum of bonus.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING DISCUSSES READJUSTMENT

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[Report by XINHUA reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--According to an analysis made at the national capital construction meeting that is presently being held [no further information on meeting is given], the work of readjusting capital construction has been going on in depth throughout the country since the working conference of the party Central Committee was held last December.

The number of projects under construction has recently been reduced. After readjustment, over 120 big and medium-sized projects have been canceled or deferred by various departments in various localities. The big and medium-sized projects listed in this year's plan, including those in the finishing stages, are 28 percent fewer in number than last year. The phenomenon of random construction and overlapping projects has been put under control.

At present there are 592 big and medium-sized projects under construction in the country. The departments and localities concerned are doing their best to provide materials, equipment and manpower required for the projects. Units designing the new projects to be started this year have decided to make good designs, while those engaged in the construction of these projects have pledged to meet the standards for "projects that are good in all aspects." Since the beginning of this year there has been a lot of encouraging news about the busy work done to speed up the progress of many key projects such as the Gezhouba key water conservancy project and the Xinglongzhuang shaft project of the Yanzhou coal mine.

During the first quarter of this year, numerous ministries, commissions and bureaus of the State Council and the leading party and government departments of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have enhanced their understanding of the national economic readjustment principle and strengthened their leadership over the readjustment of capital construction by studying the pertinent documents of the central authorities and eradicating the influence of the leftist thinking. As some leading cadres have said, implementation of the readjustment principle is not only aimed at eliminating the potential dangers in our economy, but it will extricate the economic work of the whole country from the shackles of the leftist thinking and will make us proceed from reality and work within the limits of our capabilities to bring the national economy to the road of steady development.

Over the past few months, economic departments, including the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Economic Commission as well as financial and banking units, have dispatched investigation groups, headed by leading cadres, to conduct investigations in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In addition, they have called meetings in this regard and worked out a series of documents, such as "Regulations on Strengthening the Management and Controlling the Scale of Capital Construction," "Regulations on Controlling Random Construction and Overlapping Projects," and "Regulations on the Work Following the Cancellation or Suspension of Capital Construction Projects." These regulations have begun to play a positive role in the work of readjusting capital construction.

STRESS ON CONTROL

OW170227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The national capital construction conference suggested that we work hard and unremittingly to implement the readjustment principle and make sustained efforts to strictly control the scale of capital construction without letup.

The national capital construction conference held in Beijing 3-16 April discussed specifically how to implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference and how to make sustained efforts to put the scale of capital construction under strict control.

During the conference the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee was briefed by the primary party committee of the state capital construction commission. Vice Premier Yao Yilin of the State Council also addressed the conference.

Participating delegates reviewed progress in reducing the scale of capital construction since last December's work conference of the CCP Central Committee. They said: Various areas and departments are resolutely supporting the CCP Central Committee's decision to further readjust the national economy and to reduce the scale of capital construction. Various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committees and people's governments have held meetings on readjusting capital construction. After readjustment, the big and medium-sized projects listed in this year's plan are 28 percent fewer in number than last year; the construction scale is also reduced by 38 percent. The orientation of investment has also been readjusted substantially by raising that proportion of investment for improving the people's livelihood.

The conference held that the key to putting the scale of capital construction under strict control lies in unifying the ideological understanding of the whole party. This understanding has been greatly enhanced in various fields since the work conference of the CCP Central Committee in December last year, and the situation as a whole is good. However, certain comrades in some areas, departments and units still do not understand the need to readjust significantly. They support readjustment only in principle, but when specific trade or projects are involved, they emphasize "exceptions" and "urgency," thinking only to proceed with projects instead of making the necessary readjustment to scale them down. This has impeded the control of the scale of capital construction.

Comrades at the conference held that only by conscientiously cleaning up "leftist" thinking, setting things right and thoroughly overhauling thinking can the principle of further readjusting the national economy put forth by the CCP Central Committee be conscientiously implemented and the capital construction scale controlled in a practical manner.

Through serious discussion, the participating delegates put forward the following views and measures for tightening control of the capital construction this year: for big and medium-sized capital construction projects not listed in this year's plan, appropriation of funds shall have stopped effective 15 April; construction of these projects shall be stopped immediately for good; all projects that have been canceled or deferred, including those deferred 2 years ago and this year, are not allowed to resume construction without authorization or to carry on construction surreptitiously; all projects listed in the plan shall proceed according to the construction scale specified in the annual plan and the raising of the construction scale or increasing the work volume without authorization is not allowed; all random construction and overlapping projects shall be handled according to the guidelines embodied in pertinent regulations.

At present, besides capital construction projects specified by the state, there are also many other construction projects in various parts of the country being built with other types of funds. To avoid the situation of "having solved one problem only to find another cropping up," the conference suggested that we should conscientiously implement the State Council's regulations and that all projects of a capital construction nature using funds earmarked for renovation and rebuilding, bank loans and funds from other channels should be included under a comprehensive capital construction plan and should proceed according to the order of priority in capital construction.

The conference also emphasized that energetic efforts should be made to take care of those canceled and deferred construction projects so as to reduce losses to a minimum. Efforts should also be made to insure that key projects are built and put into operation so as to fulfill this year's plan more effectively. Energetic steps should be taken to raise the investment effects; we must do a good job in housing construction and make overall arrangements for supplying necessary accessories for houses so that when completed the houses can be delivered for use in a timely manner. This requirement should be used as a criterion for evaluating housing construction.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

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[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Close attention has been paid to the proposals concerning the readjustment of the national economy made by the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. A number of them have been adopted.

The China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce summed up and compiled the similar views and suggestions from the 178 proposals of their members concerning the readjustment of the national economy. Then "the proposals on the work of readjusting the national economy" were submitted to the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. These proposals include: dealing with the aftermath of imported items; the merger, transfer, closure and suspension of enterprises; the expansion of exports of mechanical and electric products; foreign trade; the development of the light and textile industries; the clearance of stockpiles; the training of professional personnel; the strict practice of economy; the elimination of waste; the collective enterprises; and the individual industrial and commercial units in cities and towns. In accordance with the written instructions of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the General Office of the State Council printed and distributed the proposals to the various economic departments and commissions and other subordinate organizations of the State Council.

The General Office then asked them to study the proposals conscientiously and handle the proposals properly and pointed out that many of the proposals are valuable and should be seriously considered.

At the same time, the China Democratic National Construction Association's Central Standing Committee and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce classified the specialized of the 178 proposals into 50 specialized topics and into more than 100 individual proposals. They were then sent to the relevant responsible departments. The State Planning and Energy Commissions and the Ministries of Light Industry, Textile Industry, Foreign Trade, Commerce and Communications have replied to the relevant proposals and adopted a number of them. Some proposals, such as those by Wu Gengmei, Tang Diyin and Xu Xiyuan respectively on improving China's pen and pencil making industry and on increasing the output of slender-bodied pencils, are considered by the light industry ministry as very good and should be adopted. The ministry has relayed these proposals to its relevant subordinate units.

MANAGER INTERVIEWED ON CONTAINER TRANSPORT PLANS

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[Text] Tokyo, 15 Apr (AFP)--China is on its way to develop much-needed up-to-date container transport by pushing forward container pier construction projects at Tianjin, Xinkang and Shanghai ports, says a top Chinese shipping industry leader.

Mr Li Wenbiao, manager of the information and research department, China Ocean Shipping Co. (COSCO), made the remark in Beijing recently in an interview published here today by the SHIPPING AND TRADE NEWS of Tokyo.

Mr Li described containerization in his country as still as the "port-to-port," rather than the "door-to-door" stage of development because port and harbor and inland transport have not yet been fully developed there. He noted that in China, where the number of shipping berths available is still limited compared to the vast volume of her exports and imports, some ports are faced with a congestion problem.

"But plans to build forward container berths at such other ports as Dalian, Guangzhou and Qingdao are also in the making," he said.

According to Mr Li, the COSCO fleet as of the end of 1980 consisted of 9,600,000 dead-weight-ton including its own vessels aggregating 7,900,000 dw/t and long-term chartered ships totaling 1,700,000 dw/t.

And among COSCO-owned and operated vessels last year, 13 were ro/ro (roll-on and roll-off) ships and two were full containerships in use as container feeders.

Placing China's container handlings in 1980 at around 60,000 teus (twenty feet container units), Li described the figure as still rather small. But, he pointed out that the 1980 figure is still twice as large as the 1979 figure and that the growth tempo is very quick.

Mr Li said the share held by liners in the entire COSCO controlled tonnage has been on the increase since some time in 1979 and the company is now anxious to beef up its fleet with new buildings of newer types.

MEETING CITES COAL MINES FOR IMPROVED SAFETY

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[Text] Taiyuan, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The national meeting to commend coal mines for safety in production, currently being held in Taiyuan, holds that from 1980 through the first quarter of this year, safety in production in coal mines, whose products are distributed under the unified state plan, was the best since the founding of new China.

The main production safety achievement is that personal injuries caused by accidents of all kinds dropped by a big margin in 1980. In 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with unified-distribution coal mines and with the exception of Xinjiang, Shanxi and Jiangsu, accidents decreased to varying degrees; of 84 unified-distribution mining bureaus and coal mines, accidents decreased in 68, or 81 percent of the total number of bureaus and mines; 310 advanced mines and excavating areas and teams in production safety emerged; accidents involving water, fire, coal-dust gas, roofing, mechanical and electrical equipment and underground conveyance in coal mines decreased in general, as did roofing and coal-dust gas accidents in particular, which are greater hazards to personal safety, dropping by 35 percent from the 1979 figure. The rate of injuries and deaths per 1 million tons of raw coal produced dropped by 33 percent from that in 1979. Personal injuries caused by accidents in the first quarter of this year again dropped by 3.5 percent from that in the same period last year.

Since last year, all the unified-distribution coal mines in the country have summed up experiences and lessons in production safety over the past 30 years, straightened out the erroneous ideas of stressing production at the expense of safety and established the concept of safety first. From the Ministry of Coal Industry down to every coal mine, a system has been established under which leading cadres are completely responsible for safety in production. All the mining bureaus and mines have improved their safety control organizations, formed mass safety inspection networks and implemented the "regulations governing safety of coal mines." As a result, coal mine safety work has begun to follow a normal path.

Last year was a year in which the state made the largest investment in production safety of coal mines. While curtailing the scale of capital construction, the state still spent more than 93 million yuan on 332 technical measures and engineering projects for safety and improved conditions for safety in production in coal mines. The Ministry of Coal Industry and the China Coal Miners Trade Union last year organized coal mining production safety advanced experience dissemination teams to go to a number of coal mines to disseminate experiences in production safety. The unified-distribution coal mines also have run production safety training classes to improve the safety management level and safe technical operations level of the masses of grassroots cadres and workers.

At present coal mine accidents still occur constantly. The Ministry of Coal Industry calls on the coal mining departments in the whole country to more firmly establish the idea of safety first, actively consolidate enterprises, strengthen safety management, work hard to carry out safety measures and projects and strive to further improve production safety in coal mines.

CIRCULAR ON SUPPLIES FOR NEEDY PROMULGATED

OW201043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Recently, the State Agricultural Commission and the Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly transmitted "a circular issued by the People's Government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region calling for effective implementation of the policy on supplies for old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members in the countryside" to all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In a note on transmitting the circular, the State Agricultural Commission and the Ministry of Civil Affairs pointed out: It is a policy of the party and the government to provide supplies for old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members. This is also a fine tradition of rural communes, production brigades and teams as well as a good practice by the peasants. Ensuring that these commune members are provided for is conducive to practicing family planning, consolidating stability and unity and promoting the four modernizations. In areas where output quotas are fixed on a household basis (jobs are contracted on a household basis), how to take good care of old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members and dependents of servicemen is a new problem. All localities should seriously investigate, study, and solve this problem effectively. Various flexible measures should be taken to solve this problem according to local conditions. No matter what measures are to be taken, it is imperative to ensure that these people are provided for.

The circular issued by the People's Government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region said: A large number of rural communes, production brigades and teams in Guangxi have done a great deal of work in providing for and looking after the everyday life of old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members (generally known as households enjoying five guarantees) [guarantees of food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses] who have lost their ability to work and whose livelihood is not assured. The grain ration for the overwhelming majority of the commune members who are eligible for supplies by communes, production brigades or teams in the region is guaranteed. However, some localities have been negligent in taking care of old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members. As a result, some commune members who should be provided for are not.

To better implement the policy on supplies for such commune members, the circular calls for doing the following things:

1. Conscientious efforts should be made to implement this policy and to make overall arrangements for the livelihood of such commune members. All those eligible for supplies according to this policy should be provided for by production teams where these commune members are.
2. Measures should be taken to have both the masses and production teams look after the everyday life of old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members.
3. Basic accounting units where output quotas are fixed on a household or work group basis or where jobs are contracted on a household or work group basis should pay particular attention to implementing the policy on supplies for households enjoying five guarantees.
4. The key to implementing the policy on supplies for old, weak, widowed and disabled commune members lies in strengthening the leadership of the organizations concerned. People's governments at various levels should pay attention to this work.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

OW182002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Feature by XINHUA reporter Yang Jianye: "Minister Chats With University Students"]

[Excerpts] Xian, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--On the afternoon of 9 April, over 40 men and women university students talked with a leading comrade close to 70 years old in conference room 312 of the administrative building at the Xian Jiaotong University. The young people freely put forward various questions and demands while the leading comrade answered their questions. The room was filled with laughter from time to time.

The leading comrade was Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang, who came to Shaanxi from Beijing to investigate and study education work in the province. Also talking with the students were other responsible persons of the Ministry of Education and the department of culture and education and the bureau of higher education of Shaanxi Province.

Several students said: "There are different views in appraising the young people. Some people overestimate young people while others underestimate them."

Jiang Nanxiang replied: "The problem of underestimating young people does not exist in the education department. On the contrary, we have always tried our very best to help the young people grow up healthily. We always hope that the students will study well. To cultivate and educate students is just like growing a tree. We always hope for a higher rate of survival."

In reply to a student's question, Jiang Nanxiang pointed out: Young students must have a clear-cut goal for studying. That is to serve socialism and the people and to make contributions to the four modernizations program of the motherland. We do not object to establishing one's reputation as an authority. However, establishing one's reputation as an authority should be the result of study, and should not be the motive and objective.

Several students who are going to graduate next year asked: "At present, the state is making economic readjustments. Some of our fellow students are worried that the subjects they have studied will no longer be needed because of the economic readjustments. Will such readjustments affect job assignments next year?" They also asked: "Will China admit graduate students this year? If graduate students are admitted this year, when will such admissions take place?"

Jiang Nanxiang said: Generally speaking, there are not enough college students rather than too many. No one has said that graduate students will not be admitted. Comrade Liu Yifan, deputy director of the No 2 department of higher education will answer your question in this regard.

White-haired Liu Yifan said: For those who entered college in 1977, over 160,000 of them will graduate next February. This is a vital force that people in all fields are concerned about. It is understood that the majority of this group of graduating students are doing well politically and academically. When the time for job assignments comes next year, it will be a question of whether or not we have enough graduates to satisfy employers rather than having no need for graduates. However, the graduates must be prepared to serve the needs of the motherland so far as job location and specialities are concerned. This year's examination for China's graduate students and for graduate students studying abroad will be held in September. College students who enrolled in 1977 may submit their applications for this examination.

CYL, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS RECOMMEND CHILDREN'S SONGS

OW121355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Recently the CYL Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the national Women's Federation, the Chinese Musicians Association, the central people's broadcasting station and the central television station issued a joint circular to recommend 12 children's songs and 3 children's group dances for juveniles and children (primary and middle school students) as well as kindergartners.

The circular pointed out: To better cultivate the communist sentiments of juveniles and children and enrich their cultural lives while developing the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign, all schools, Young Pioneers, extracurricular education organizations and kindergartens may carry out singing and group dancing activities extensively and in various ways. For example, they may teach the juveniles and children to sing in music class and sponsor "Red May" singing activities and "cockoo song" festivals. Concerts may also be held in order to raise the youngsters' ability to appraise and enjoy singing.

The circular stated: Education and culture department and CYL committees at various levels as well as organizations for children's extracurricular education should, if at all possible, sponsor short-term music and dance training for teachers, instructors and nurses so that they will be able to teach the recommended songs and dances and to disseminate related knowledge. The objective is to raise the level of the children's musical education, to pay due attention to their singing activities and to develop these activities both inside and outside schools and in all kindergartens. Radio broadcasting and television stations should have programs for teaching the recommended songs and for juveniles and children to come to the stations for singing demonstrations.

In addition, the circular called on poets and musicians, both professional and amateur, to create more songs and musical works for the children.

STRESS ON PRENATAL, INFANT HEALTH CARE NOTED

OW161413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Xue Xinbing, director of the Institute of Pediatrics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, says that "preventive measures taken by the medical institutions are the main way to avoid or lessen handicaps among infants."

"Attention to the health of pregnant women, delivery and nursing work during the first seven days of the newborn can reduce disease, disability and mortality," she added in an interview today. This is the International Year of Disabled Persons.

Investigations during the past two years pinpointed the hazards to the newborn as a result of the mother's eclampsia, deficiency of placenta function, infections during pregnancy and in-appropriate medications, as well as genetic factors.

China now has 106 research institutes, medical colleges and universities as well as hospitals in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions doing research into these problems, she said. The Beijing maternity hospital has a genetic counselling clinic apart from the regular examinations it gives expectant mothers. It performs ultrasonic examinations and alpha feto-protein tests.

Since a number of physical and mental disabilities are associated with close blood relationships, China's new marriage law prohibits marriage of "lineal relatives by blood or collateral relatives by blood (up to the third degree of relationship)." This is a response to a long-standing feudal custom of arranging marriage between cousins.

There are regular radio programs on woman and child care. A recent TV show dealt with the correct use of medicines during pregnancy. "Family Hygiene Adviser" edited by Dr Lin Qiaozhi, China's leading gynaecologist, and other specialists has sold 1.5 million copies since it went on sale in February 1980. A reprint is to be issued soon.

AUTHORITIES EMPHASIZE GOOD MANNERS IN YOUNG

OW161355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The importance of politeness is being stressed at schools, shops, transport and telecommunications and other public offices throughout China as the first step in a nation-wide campaign to beautify the mind, language, behaviour and environment.

Nine Chinese mass organizations, including the trade union, women, youth student bodies, earlier this year called for efforts to revive the socialist spirit of comradeship, warmth and concern for others and the country's long heritage of civilization and decorum.

Traditions were ruined during the Cultural Revolution when bad language and rudeness were encouraged as "proletarian openness" and politeness and courtesy as "bourgeois hypocracy."

Training starts young. In primary schools children are being taught to say "Good day," "May I?," "Please," "Thank you." Mirrors at the entrance of many schools that were smashed during the chaotic ten years, have been replaced. Children are asked to look and see that they are tidy before entering school. Starting next autumn, all primary school students will have a special new class in ideology and decorum.

Young shop assistants in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Taiyuan, Wuhan, Harbin and many other cities are responding to the call. Special groups have been set up to review past rudeness to customers and set standards for future behaviour. Shouting at customers and ignoring requests with such phrases as "see for yourself," "I don't know" are taboo. Some customers observe that young shop assistants are making an effort to greet them politely and in a friendly manner, but some find it hard to break bad habits.

A number of buses in Beijing have a yellow strip with red characters across their wind-shield reading "bus with polite service." These bus conductors are chosen for their good service and patience with aggressive passengers.

Even policemen have been swept into the movement. Some of them realize their mistaken pattern developed during the Cultural Revolution that since they represent the proletarian dictatorship, they have a right to shout at people. Many are beginning to moderate their voices in dealing with traffic violations and no longer address people with a shout of "Hey, you!"

Radio and TV are playing an important role in this movement. One of the many items on this subject was a recent TV program that encouraged young women not to imitate the splay-foot walk of ballerinas. It also showed how unattractive walking with a stoop or hunched shoulders appears to others. It then showed young men and women who carry themselves naturally and simply and therefore more gracefully.

CHINESE, FOREIGN CATHOLICS CELEBRATE EASTER

OW190723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Over 7,000 Chinese and foreign Catholics attended Easter Sunday high Mass here today in the Church of the Immaculate Conception and the Church of St Joseph. Celebrants were Bishop Fu Tieshan and Bishop Tu Shihua. Zong Huaide, chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, and Yang Gaojian, vice-chairman of the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church, assisted at the Masses.

The church held Holy Week ceremonies, such as receiving palms, holding a procession of the blessed sacrament, kissing the crucifix, following the stations of the cross and blessing the new fire and font.

A church official said that this was the first time Eastern Sunday had been celebrated simultaneously at two churches since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. The Church of St Joseph opened last year after being closed for 14 years.

Bishop Fu Tieshan told XINHUA: "Our clergymen and congregation are happy that our freedom of religious belief is guaranteed according to the party's and government's religious policies. We will continue our efforts to contribute to the country's modernization program and its stability and unity."

Among the over 300 foreign catholics and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao attending Eastern Sunday Mass were diplomatic envoys, experts, students and visiting delegations. Easter Sunday services were also held at two Protestant churches here.

CHINESE CITIZENS BAPTIZED AT BEIJING CHURCHES

OW191237 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (AFP)--About 40 Chinese citizens were baptized today at one of Beijing's Protestant churches. It was the second time that baptism was held in this church since the death of Chairman Mao Zedong four years ago and the ensuing revival of the religion. About half of those baptized were elderly people with the other half consisting of youths.

According to members of the congregation, among the most aged baptized was a woman who was forced "to give up religion" during the Cultural Revolution from 1966-1976 and had not attended Mass since.

Meanwhile, at the cathedral of Nantang (Church of the South), young people said they had been "Christians for a few months." One of them did not hesitate to compare the new attraction of religion with the falling prestige of the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Zedong Thought. "These are two complementary phenomena," the youth said.

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BRIEFS

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION--Chengdu, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The use of frozen semen for artificial insemination has boosted China's beef cattle production. Artificial insemination of 3.24 million cows using frozen semen has been carried out over the past 3 years, according to a national conference on beef cattle producing centers just held in Sichuan Province. A nationwide network of 20 stations which can produce a total of five million cc of frozen semen annually, 40 liquid nitrogen stations for supply of refrigerants, 200 breed-improving stations and 6,000 semen-supply centers, has been set up. Statistics from the 140 counties which have become beef cattle producing centers showed that the pregnancy rate for cows artificially inseminated last year was 75 percent and 90 percent of the calves survived. More than 590,000 beef cattle were slaughtered in China last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 17 Apr 81 OW]

NAVAL TRAINING FACILITY--China's first simulated ship operation training facility was installed at a certain unit of the East China Sea fleet at the end of March. The facility is for captains of naval ships to train in ship handling on land, thus cutting time required for training at sea, saving large quantities of fuel and reducing wear and tear on equipment. The facility can be used for simulated operations training for ships up to 10,000-tons. It may also be used by local authorities for training captains. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Apr 81 OW]

FUJIAN ADOPTS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REGULATIONS

OW200154 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] On 11 April, the Ninth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a resolution on regulations of the Fujian Provincial People's Government concerning some specific policy questions on agricultural production.

The resolution says: The regulations of the Fujian Provincial People's Government concerning some specific policy questions on agricultural production have, on the basis of soliciting opinions from the broad masses, been seriously discussed and revised by the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress.

The meeting holds that the regulations in the document are in line with the party's rural principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in keeping with the actual conditions in the province, and that conscientious implementation of the regulations will be conducive to eliminating the influence of leftist ideas, maintaining policy stability, arousing the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members and quickly pushing provincial agricultural production forward. The meeting hereby gives its approval to the regulations for prompt promulgation and implementation.

Outline of Regulations

OW200451 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 19 Apr 81

["Excerpts" of the Fujian Provincial People's Government "Regulations Concerning Some Specific Policy Questions on Agricultural Production" adopted by the Fujian People's Congress Standing Committee on 11 April]

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Government regulations say: The province has less farmland but more mountainous land. It has an extensive sea area. Located in the subtropical zone, it has a warm climate and abundant rainfall. It has great potential for developing grain, sugarcane, tea, fruits and other crops as well as forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. It is also a province designated by the party Central Committee to implement special policies and adopt flexible measures. In accordance with the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee's two documents on agricultural development and circulars on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems and on actively developing a diversified rural economy, and in light of the actual conditions in the province, the following regulations are hereby put into effect:

1. Strengthen and perfect agricultural production responsibility systems.

It is necessary to implement various forms of responsibility systems according to the opinions of the majority of the masses and the principle of suiting measures to local conditions; to allow various forms of operations, types of labor organizations and pay systems to go on at the same time and not to demand uniformity in everything.

2. Strengthen and perfect forestry production responsibility systems.

3. Strengthen and perfect fishery production responsibility systems.

4. Strengthen and perfect animal husbandry production responsibility systems.

5. Strengthen and perfect state-owned agricultural, forest, livestock, fish, tea and fruit farms' production responsibility systems.

6. Earnestly promote the contract system.

Production teams should sign contracts with the producing units, groups, individual laborers or households--whatever forms of responsibility system they have.

7. Actively develop sideline production and bring into play the initiative of both the collective and the individual. It is necessary to open new fields of production according to local conditions, particularly (?planting), breeding, fishing, hunting and gathering, arts and crafts, sewing, repairing, weaving and so forth. It is also all right to grow flowers, raise birds, raise goldfish and tropical fish and so forth.

8. Change the regulations governing state purchase of major agricultural products step by step.

State purchase of grain and oil-bearing crops, including price increases, will be based on the 1979 quotas and will remain the same for 5 years. The price for the amount purchased above quota will be negotiated.

9. Readjust the internal structure of the agricultural economy step by step and firmly implement the principle of actively developing a diversified economy without letting grain production decrease. From now on grain production still must be placed in an important position. At the same time it is necessary to pay attention to developing a diversified economy.

10. Grain rations for commune members should follow the principle of distribution according to work.

11. Strengthen management of privately owned large transport means.

Administrative control of large transport means purchased by individuals, including motor vehicles, tractors, motorized boats and so forth, should be strengthened. According to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, they should be organized into transport teams or cooperative groups to perform production and transportation tasks for state-owned and collective units. They also should pay taxes and administrative charges according to regulations.

12. Establish a reward system for rural cadres and implement the personal responsibility system among managerial cadres and scientific and technical personnel.

Managerial cadres and scientific and technical personnel of units who have increased output, income and contributions or who have reduced the population growth rate should be given spiritual encouragement and material rewards. Those who fail to fulfill their responsibility and tasks should be criticized and educated.

JIANG WEIQING ADDRESSES JIANGXI SANITATION MEETING

OW172016 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Construction Committee recently held a discussion meeting in Nanchang Municipality on the province's urban environmental sanitation work. The meeting studied solutions for actual problems related to environmental sanitation and made a proposal for building the province's various cities and townships into civilized, clean and beautiful socialist cities and townships as soon as possible.

Environmental sanitation work is of vital importance to the people's life and health, to the healthy growth of future generations, to the national economy and to social morality and practice. It is also important to the appearance and reputation of each city.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, our province has persisted in overall planning and arrangements, relied on the masses and cleaned the cities in its environmental sanitation work. It has added over 1,800 environmental sanitation staffs and workers and over 130 motor vehicles.

It has also built or rebuilt over 80 public conveniences and added over 700 trash boxes. The environmental sanitation workers have worked hard without complaining to provide a clean environment for others and they have made positive contributions to changing the cities' appearances.

The representatives to the meeting freely talked about the excellent situation and put forward some urgent problems. The meeting called on environmental sanitation departments at all levels to strengthen their leadership and do their jobs well, to regard the disposal of garbage and night soil as a science and study it well and to gradually mechanize the removal and disposal of garbage and night soil. This year and next, the various cities must solve the problem of garbage dump location.

Before the meeting ended Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Fu Yutian, Mo Ping, Xu Qin and other leaders of the provincial party committee received all representatives to the meeting and representatives of Nanchang Municipality's environmental sanitation workers and advanced workers.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing urged everyone to do good environmental sanitation planning, establish regulations and rules and require every individual to abide by these regulations and rules. He also called on the hospitals to play an exemplary role in promoting sanitation.

Comrade Fu Yutian heard a report by the representatives and spoke. He called on governments at all levels to include environmental sanitation work in their daily agenda of important issues, to study the problem constantly and to take concrete measures toward solving the problem. He called for several general sanitation inspections and departments concerned to step up propaganda work and mobilize the masses to actively participate in environmental sanitation work.

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE CONCLUDES THIRD SESSION

OW180620 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee closed on the morning of 17 April after successfully completing all agenda items. During the 9-day session, some 500 committee members conscientiously discussed a report by Zhang Chengzong on the work of the Standing Committee of the fifth municipal CPPCC Committee. The meeting expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the CPPCC Committee in the past year, unanimously approved the work report and offered many fine opinions and suggestions on the committee's work in the future.

During the session all committee members attended the third session of the seventh municipal People's Congress as nonvoting delegates and held a lively discussion of various reports delivered at the session of the municipal People's Congress. Acting as masters of their own affairs, all committee members spoke out freely on implementing economic readjustment and promoting political stability in Shanghai and on fulfilling various tasks. The committee members attended the session enthusiastically thus showing the efforts made by people in all walks of life in making greater contributions to serving the people and the state.

Zhang Chengzong, executive chairman, presided over today's meeting. Attending the meeting were 522 members of the municipal CPPCC Committee including Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Zhao Zukang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazen, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Xu Wensi, Tang Junyuan, Liu Jingji, Zhou Gucheng, Wu Ruohan, Guan Jian, (Wang Guangchang) and Zhang Jiashu. The meeting also elected (Li Guan), (Yang Fan), (Chen Yuan), (Dong Yinchu) and (Jie Dongyi) as additional members of the Standing Committee of the fifth municipal CPPCC Committee.

The meeting also heard and approved a report by (Du Yichang), chairman of the motions examination committee, on the results of its examination of motions. According to the report 501 motions were submitted at the current session. Many motions included positive suggestions centered on implementing economic readjustment and promoting stability and unity in Shanghai. The meeting called on all departments concerned to handle re reply to the motions in accordance with the results of the examination.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution of the third session of the fifth municipal CPPCC Committee. The resolution calls for upholding the four fundamental principles, continuing to emancipate minds, developing socialist democracy, safeguarding the socialist legal system, and bringing into full play the role of the CPPCC Committee in coordination, supervision and consultation under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. The resolution also calls for bringing all positive factors into full play, working with one heart and one mind, pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone and striving resolutely to carry out the major policy for implementing further economic readjustment and promoting further political stability, to achieve the four modernizations, to promote the return of Taiwan to the motherland, to oppose hegemonism and to maintain world peace.

Li Gancheng, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, delivered the closing speech.

FURTHER ON THIRD SESSION OF SHANGHAI CONGRESS

Final Meeting, Elections

OW171053 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress successfully completed its tasks after joint efforts made by deputies attending the congress and victoriously concluded at 1700 on 16 April.

The session elected Comrade Hu Lijiao chairman of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and adopted a resolution making Comrade Wang Daohan Shanghai mayor.

The meeting called on people of the whole municipality to implement the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; firmly implement the guidelines of the central working congress; adhere to the four basic principles; liberate their thinking; seek truth from facts; work with concerted efforts; heighten their spirit; work hard; further develop the excellent situation; and make greater contributions to the country under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

The meeting in the afternoon was presided over by Zhong Min, permanent chairman of the Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

Sitting in front on the rostrum were presidium Executive Chairmen Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Tao, Zhou Gucheng, (Zhu Yaoshi), (Sun Jianuo), Min Shufen, (Li Dongru), (Li Xueguang) and (Cao Kuangren); permanent presidium Chairmen Chang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Budqing, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruohan and Li Peinan; and other members of the presidium.

Also seated on the rostrum were Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Yang Kai, Pei Xianhai and Yang Ti. Qin Kun, chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate, and responsible members of various committees, offices and bureaus under the Shanghai Municipal People's Government attended today's meeting as observers.

At 1430 Comrade Zhong Min announced the opening of the meeting. Following the approval of the election method and the namelist of chief observer and observers for the election, the 1,161 deputies excitingly brought their voting paper to the red ballot box and solemnly cast their votes, which represented the common wishes of the people in Shanghai. At 1615 the results of the election were announced at the meeting:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Hu Lijiao is elected chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wang Daohan is appointed mayor of Shanghai. [applause] [end recording]

All deputies warmly applauded the results, expressing their congratulations. Later the meeting adopted a resolution approving the report on the work of the government, heard a report by the budget review committee on the final accounts of Shanghai Municipality for 1980 and the financial budget for 1981, adopted Shanghai's national economic plan for 1981 and a resolution approving the final accounts for 1980 and the financial budget for 1981, adopted a resolution approving the report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and adopted a resolution approving the report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and the report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate. The meeting also approved a report made by the bills review committee on the examination of various proposals.

Comrade Hu Lijiao made a closing speech amid warm applause:

[Begin recording] [applause] From start to finish this meeting has been filled with a democratic atmosphere. It has acted in the spirit of liberating our thinking, seeking truth from facts and making united progress.

This meeting has set forth the target for our struggle and various tasks for 1981 to be accomplished by the people of the whole municipality. In order to accomplish the honorable and arduous tasks, we must adhere to the four basic principles and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

It is necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and lead the cadres and masses to follow the line, principles and policies formulated since the convection of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The cadres of various organizations must serve the people wholeheartedly, and leading cadres at various levels must conscientiously overcome bureaucratic thinking and work style. They should pay attention to the opinions of the masses, show concern for the people's hardships, and consciously accept supervision from the masses.

It is necessary to further eliminate leftist ideology and correct our thinking and straighten out the political line. We should develop the spirit of hard struggle and contribute to the country each in our own way. It is necessary to further develop socialist democracy and publicize the socialist legal system.

At present we must pay particular attention to strengthening education for young people and our juniors. It is necessary to actively start activities to promote the "five stresses" and the "four beauties" and to publicize socialist morality. We should revive and advance the spirit of patriotism and the fine tradition of revolutionary heroism. In addition, we should effectively protect the people's democratic rights and social security and ensure the smooth implementation of socialist construction work. The public security departments and judicial organizations should make full use of the law as their weapon to wage resolute struggles against counterrevolutionaries and all kinds of criminals.
[end recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Lijiao said:

[Begin recording] Shanghai occupies an important position in promoting the four modernizations in our country. In order to do a good job in all our work in Shanghai, we must have support from other parts of the country. We must, therefore, firmly establish the viewpoint of taking the overall situation into consideration, set right the relations between the locality and the entire country, and strive to make greater contributions to building the country. We should extensively and deeply promote activities to increase production and practice economy and to increase revenue income and reduce expenditures. We must ensure fulfillment of Shanghai's 1981 national economic plan and financial tasks.
[applause] [end recording]

The meeting successfully concluded amid the majestic strains of the national anthem following the closing speech by Comrade Hu Lijiao.

Hu, Wang Background

OW161632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress today elected Hu Lijiao chairman of the Standing Committee of the congress and adopted a resolution making Wang Daohan Shanghai mayor.

The session, which opened April 10 and concluded today, was attended by more than 1,100 deputies of the municipal People's Congress.

Hu Lijiao, 67, former chairman of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Congress, was transferred to Shanghai last January. Before then, he served as vice minister of finance and acting president of the People's Bank of China.

Wang Daohan, 66, was once vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries and vice minister of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs. In 1979, Beijing University invited him to be a part-time professor in the department of economics. In 1980, he was transferred to Shanghai to be acting mayor.

Former Mayor of Shanghai Peng Chong and former Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress Yan Youmin had been transferred.

Radio Commentary

OW171044 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Uphold the Four Basic Principles and Win a New Victory This Year--Warmly Greeting the Successful Conclusion of the Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress has victoriously concluded. We warmly greet the complete success of the meeting.

This is a grand democratic meeting of unity. During the session of the meeting the participants conscientiously heard the report on the work of the government and other important reports, analyzed achievements and shortcomings in various work in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and discussed the tasks for the new year with confidence. This meeting will certainly be a great motive force in leading the people of the whole municipality to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the central work conference and promote the advancement of further economic readjustment and political stability.

In order to fulfill the various tasks set forth at the meeting, it is imperative to adhere to the four basic principles. The four basic principles are the foundation for the People's Republic and also the foundation for building the country. In the past Lin Biao and the gang of four had distorted and altered the four basic principles. Today we must justly and forcefully publicize and uphold the four basic principles to promote the constant development of various construction work in Shanghai.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, Shanghai has made significant achievements in economic construction and has played an active role in supporting the socialist cause of the whole country. However, after 1957, the transformation of the relations of production and the development of productivity advanced in a hasty manner under the guidance of erroneous left thinking.

In order to eliminate the influence of left thinking, we must adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, keep to the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in all our work, and plan our work by taking the actual conditions of our country and Shanghai into consideration. We must be steadfast, work hard and get right on the job. We should make new contributions to promoting the four modernizations.

There are still many difficulties facing us. We must adhere to the four basic principles in order to heighten our spirit. We should firmly believe that, under the leadership of the party, we can certainly accomplish our tasks, make progress in our socialist cause year after year and improve the living conditions of the people year after year, as long as we make full use of the available materials and conditions, give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, humbly learn advanced experiences at home and abroad and work hard.

Our cadres at various levels must unconditionally keep pace with the central authorities politically, eliminate left influence, correct our ideology and line, develop a democratic work style and maintain close ties with the masses.

We should build a spiritual civilization, develop a new morality and socialist work style, strengthen ideological and political work, further perfect socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, maintain social security and revolutionary order and protect the interests of the people.

At present the situation in Shanghai is very good. The people in all places are full of vitality with high spirits. This is a very favorable condition for making steady progress. We must exert ourselves to further develop the role of Shanghai--the old industrial base--in the further readjustment of the national economy and serve the whole country in a better manner.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FINANCE CONFERENCE--The Anhui Provincial finance and trade work conference concluded on 24 March. Participants in the conference discussed how to do a good finance and trade work to serve the needs of economic readjustment. Among other things, they said that finance and trade departments should help industrial plants to tap potential and make more consumer goods to meet the people's demands. Bank loans should be used to support those enterprises which require less investment and which produce good quality products at low cost. Bank loans should also be extended to manufacturers of products which can be exported to earn foreign exchange. They also discussed measures to enliven the market and to control commodity prices. Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a report at the conference. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

JIANGSU DEMOCRATIC PARTIES--Democratic parties and groups in Jiangsu Province have recruited new members in the past year. Now the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Jiusan Society and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League have recruited 555 new members, some of whom are old experts while others are intellectuals in the prime of life--the eldest being 81 and the youngest 27. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Mar 81 OW]

JIANGXI SCIENCE CONFERENCE--The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government has recently called a work conference on science and technology. The conference pointed out that the main purpose of scientific and technological work should be to promote development of the economy. To meet the requirements of economic readjustment, it is necessary to eliminate the "leftist" influence and work on the basis of seeking truth from facts. As pointed out at the conference, scientific research should be aimed at solving technological problems involved in production. Much effort should be made in agricultural, light industry and energy research. Attending the conference were leading cadres in charge of scientific and technological work at and above the level of vice chairmen of prefectoral, municipal and county commissions of science and technology. Xu Qin, standing committee member of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, delivered a summary at the conference. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

SHANDONG RAILWAY--Jinan, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Construction has begun on a railway line linking Yanzhou, a coal mining center in southwest Shandong and Shijiusuo, a harbour on the southern coast of the province. The railway line, which will be more than 300 kilometers long, will facilitate coal transport and promote industry, agriculture and foreign trade in southern Shandong Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 9 Apr 81 OW]

NANFANG RIBAO URGES ENLIVENING GUANGDONG MARKETS

HK200154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Report on 20 April NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Shake Off the Yoke of Leftist Ideology and Continue To Enliven the Markets"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Since last year an excellent situation, not seen for many years, has appeared in the urban and rural markets in Guangdong. Commodity supplies have increased, the circulation channels are relatively unclogged and shortages have eased. However, some comrades in the finance and trade departments hold that the markets are now chaotic, not lively, and thus become depressed because "it is hard to do business in the excellent situation." An important reason why these comrades feel that it is hard to do business is that they hold that the fulfillment of procurement plans is affected by instituting management by many different bodies.

The article says: Since the third plenary session, on the basis of vigorously developing industrial and agricultural production, the party and government have adopted a series of flexible measures such as supporting and developing collective commerce and issuing licenses for individual business, while running state-owned commerce well, in order to open more circulation channels. In this way there are more materials available, the markets are livelier and things are more convenient for the masses. The development of industrial and agricultural production has been promoted. Of course, procurement of agricultural and sideline products has been reduced in some units. However, it is necessary to carry out a specific analysis of this situation.

We have relaxed rural policies, lightened the procurement quotas and tasks, increased the number of products that can be retained by the peasants and increased the scope of third-category products. This has stimulated all-round agricultural development and there are more agricultural and sideline products. The procurement of all these products requires that the comrades of the finance and trade departments adapt to the new situation and change their procurement methods. However, some comrades are still accustomed to relying on issuing administrative orders and waiting for goods to be sent to their doors. This is the main cause of the fall in procurement in some units.

Opening more circulation channels is bound to produce competition between different bodies and strike effectible blows at the "official commerce" work style practiced when only one body was handling all the commodities. Things are different now. As there is competition, there are contrasts. If you go on putting on "official commerce" airs, the peasants will not sell their produce to you. What is wrong with that?

A number of new problems have also arisen since instituting management by many different bodies. It is necessary to step up education and control things in an appropriate way. The management by many different bodies which is allowed must be carried out in a proper way under the guidance of the state plans. We will certainly not allow activities that violate policies and sabotage state plans and economic and financial discipline. The speculative activities that have arisen in certain places are not the result of enlivening the markets; on the contrary, they are obstacles to enlivening the markets. At present the province is getting a tight grasp of banning and hitting at speculative activities. This is completely necessary.

The article says: Feeling that business is hard to do, some comrades feel that regulation by market mechanism has squeezed out control by planning. This is a one-sided view of things. Combining regulation by market mechanism with regulation by planning mechanism is a major reform in the fields of production and circulation. Last year the province handled 1.6 billion yuan worth of negotiated-price commodities as a result of regulation by market mechanism, while total volume of business in the agricultural trading markets reached 2.5 billion yuan. This was a very great supplement to the markets and a major factor promoting the enlivenment of the markets.

Practice has proven that regulation by market mechanism, carried out under the guidance of state plans, has enlivened economic work, promoted production development and material circulation, and made things more convenient for the masses. We should attach importance to solving certain new problems that have arisen in regulation by market mechanism, but we must certainly not give up eating for fear of choking.

The article says in conclusion: The comrades in the finance and trade departments must spontaneously eliminate leftist ideology in order to continue to enliven the markets. They must certainly not go back to the old road and stifle the markets to death.

GUANGDONG RADIO ON FOREIGN CERTIFICATE MARKETS

HK190343 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Use the Special Policies to Promote and Enliven Production"]

[Excerpt] The Guangzhou No 2 cigarette plant has used foreign exchange to import raw material for processing. By making use of Guangdong's favorable conditions in instituting a special policy and flexible measures, the plant has thus enlivened its own production and also entered the foreign exchange certificate market. It has gained notable economic results in this way and benefitted both the state and itself.

At present commodities for the domestic foreign exchange certificate markets come from three sources: high-grade products produced in China, domestically sold commodities produced from processing imported raw materials for foreign businessmen and imported commodities. Comparing these, the most profitable for the state is of course the entry into the foreign exchange certificate markets of high-grade China-made products together with categories and varieties that are in great demand.

Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao and there are many markets where commodities can be bought in exchange for Overseas Chinese remittances. The foreign exchange certificate commodity markets in the guest houses are relatively large. In addition the foreign trade center is located in Guangzhou. The province has very great superior features for entering the foreign exchange certificate markets. However, the province has not yet put enough commodities on these markets. Many consumer goods have not yet been put on the markets as they should have been, due to problems of quality and variety. The departments concerned and production units should attach sufficient importance to this question.

Of course this does not mean that every factory should rely on foreign exchange and the processing of imported raw materials in order to be able to produce high-grade commodities for the foreign exchange certificate markets. Entry into these markets still depends mainly on the subjective efforts of the factories and on their production of products of high quality and many varieties. It is also necessary to rely on close coordination between all departments concerned.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES ECONOMIC ENLIVENMENT

HK170241 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Report on 17 April NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "The Key Lies in Enlivening the Economy"]

[Text] The article first points out: Guangdong's economic situation was good in the first quarter of this year. Enterprises increased output, the state increased revenue and the markets were lively. The entire economic front maintained its momentum of flourishing development. The key to this lies in enlivening the economy.

The article says: At present the most important thing in readjusting the national economy and enlivening the economy and the enterprises is to continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology in economic work and correct the ideological line and the guiding ideology. Judging by the state of industrial production in Guangdong in the first quarter, after the correction of the guiding ideology it is also necessary to have a clear idea on the following points:

1. It is necessary to have an all-round and correct understanding of the central authorities' principle. We must institute centralization and unity where necessary and enliven things where necessary. We must not centralize everything and stifle everything with too tight control. We absolutely cannot go back to the old road.
2. It is necessary to have a high degree of centralization and unity with regard to major readjustment measures and strictly adhere to and resolutely implement without hesitation the major policy measures that apply to the whole country.
3. We must maintain continuity and stability in policy. We must continue to implement all practical and effective policies and measures for enlivening the economy stipulated since the third plenary session.
4. To avoid stifling everything with too tight control while stressing centralization, we must continue to give decisionmaking powers to enterprises, communes and brigades and assign the necessary administrative powers to government at all levels so that they can base their work on reality and run their business well in light of local conditions.
5. We must correctly handle the relationship between economic readjustment and the practice of a special policy in Guangdong. In the future we must continue to get a good grasp of building the special economic zones and expand their powers to an appropriate degree. We must enact the corresponding economic legislation and institute a policy of opening the door still wider.
6. We must spontaneously integrate domestic economic activities with economic dealings with foreign countries and form them into a mutually complementary and stimulating entity.
7. We must bring into play the province's superior feature in light industry, grasp the key points and use investment where it is most needed.
8. We must organize coordination between specialized departments and socialized large-scale production. At present this means that we should first grasp the large and medium towns, center our efforts on brand products, high quality, and products that sell well and break down the boundaries between different trades. We should gradually organize scattered factories into specialized companies, general plants or other joint economic undertakings, and promote as rapidly as possible the output of consumer goods needed in the domestic and foreign markets.

The article demands in conclusion: We must continue to emancipate our minds. In accordance with our own eight experiences outlined above, we must lead the masses to work hard to speed up economic construction in Guangdong, promote the construction of the special zones, and create conditions for advancing ahead of the others.

GUANGDONG CCP HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK180331 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial discipline inspection work conference to convey and study the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, summarize discipline inspection work in the province last year and discuss the tasks for 1981.

The conference decided that the focus in discipline inspection work in Guangdong this year should be on continuing to implement the "guiding principles," unwaveringly promoting party work style, upholding the four basic principles, insuring the smooth execution of the principle put forward by the central work conference on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, developing economic construction in the province, and making a success of building the special economic zones.

Comrade Li Jianzhen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and concurrently secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, presided at the meeting and gave a summation speech. Comrade (Han Zhonghu), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, conveyed the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

During the meeting the provincial discipline inspection committee held its third plenary session which discussed and approved the situation in work in 1980 and the basic tasks for 1981. The plenum decided on the main tasks and focus of discipline inspection work in Guangdong in 1981 in accordance with the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and in light of Guangdong realities:

1. Inspect the state of implementation of the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session and resolutely struggle against trends of ostensibly complying with but actually opposing the party's line, principles and policies.

2. Work together with the propaganda, organization and other departments to continue to grasp study and implementation of the "guiding principles."

3. Strengthen the struggle against corruption and deal seriously with violations of law and discipline such as smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, engaging in speculations and embezzlement, bribery and corruption, organizing internal and external collusion, harming the public to benefit oneself, and illegally sending dependents to Hong Kong, out of the country and so on. At present it is particularly important to inspect and handle violations of law and discipline in carrying out economic readjustment and in closing, suspending and amalgamating enterprises and shifting them to other production, and also to inspect and deal with bureaucratism shown by extreme lack of responsibility in work, resulting in major work and economic losses.

HUNAN HOLDS RURAL IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL FORUM

Jiao Linyi Address

OW200110 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Jiao Linyi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, pointed out at the provincial discussion meeting on ideological and political work in rural areas on 17 April: We not only must clear up "leftist" influence from the line, policies and guiding ideology but must conscientiously clear it from our work style.

Comrade Jiao Linyi said: Clearing up "leftist" influence from our work style is a major problem. For years we have been subjected to a strong "leftist" influence on the question of the mass line. Following the mass line is a fundamental work style and a glorious tradition of our party. It is also determined by the purpose of our party. For years the "leftist" guiding ideology has found expression in a "leftist" work style, which is characterized by not trusting the masses, not relying on them and sometimes hurting them. "Leftist" influence has not been eliminated thus far.

Comrade Jiao Linyi cited an example. The establishment of the production responsibility system in rural areas is, of course, a major reform, a very good thing, well received by the peasants.

However, some cadres are full of worries and fail to actively guide the masses of commune members to establish and perfect a responsibility system they find satisfactory. A commune member has written a couplet. The first line: "Heaven is smiling, earth is smiling, and the people are smiling heartily." The second line: "Those above are anxious, those below are anxious, but those in between are not anxious." The horizontal line: "It is baffling." What is meant is that the party Central Committee's principles and policies reflect the desire and demand of the hundreds of millions of people and are supported by the masses. But some cadres do not understand. This just explains that we have divorced ourselves from reality and the masses and that we are under "leftist" influence in both our thinking and our work style.

Comrade Jiao Linyi said: If we fail to conscientiously eliminate "leftist" influence from our work style, it is impossible for us to adhere to the mass line, identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee, implement the correct line and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee among the masses and translate them into the masses' conscious actions. Only by respecting the masses' status as masters and bringing into play their role as such will our cadres be able really to become one with the masses of people. Only then will the socialist cause prosper and develop.

Comrade Jiao Linyi said in conclusion: To clear up "leftist" influence in our work style means to go among the masses, trust them, humbly listen to their opinions and closely rely on them to solve problems, overcome difficulties and win victories. On this question, leading cadres at various levels should take the lead and first eliminate "leftist" influence in themselves. We should see that to eliminate "leftist" influence from our work style and from the guiding ideology are one and the same thing.

Comrade Jiao Linyi called on all localities to make up their mind to do a good job in building up the cadre ranks.

End of Forum

OW200046 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The provincial forum on political and ideological work in rural areas ended in Linli County yesterday. The central theme discussed at the forum was how to further strengthen ideological and political work in rural areas, eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas, bring into full play the enthusiasm of the peasants, win an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture and help peasants become well to do.

The forum lasted 8 days. Comrades attending the session pointed out: After the introduction of various responsibility systems in rural production it is necessary to do a great deal of political and ideological work in a meticulous manner. To enforce various production responsibility systems is a fundamental reform in the development of a collective rural economy. Such reform is aimed at making readjustments in certain aspects in the relations of production. If we fail to do ideological and political work well, we will not be able to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and the force of habit of the old society step by step, to unify the ideas of the cadres and the masses, to implement the policy of making distribution according to work, to enforce the various production responsibility systems and to carry out production well. Therefore, to do ideological and political work well in the course of enforcing the production responsibility systems is a new task for us.

At the forum the representatives from Linli County and other localities introduced their experience in doing political and ideological work. They said: The most important task in doing rural ideological and political work is to strengthen education in the field of ideology and conscientiously eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas.

They pointed out: At present some cadres and people complain about the various forms of production responsibility systems because they fail to understand the basic theories of scientific socialism and to distinguish socialism from capitalism. To recognize the basic characteristics of socialism one must study Marxism-Leninism, realize the differences between the responsibility system and the ownership system, and fully understand the superiority of the responsibility system in making payments according to output.

The comrades attending the meeting pointed out: At present we must pay attention to our education work aimed at fostering revolutionary ideals and shaping our future and help commune members further strengthen their confidence in building a new socialist countryside.

Comrade Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum. He pointed out: The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over rural ideological and political work, place emphasis on educating cadres and party members and do a better job in bringing into full play the role of party branches as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

He pointed out: Propaganda departments must take the initiative, bring their enthusiasm into full play and work hard to become advisers and assistants to the party committees in doing ideological and political work.

WAN DA ATTENDS HUNAN'S COURTESY DAY ACTIVITIES

OW200454 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Today over 100,000 armymen and civilians in the provincial capital have taken part in the "decorum and courtesy day" activities. Leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party and government organizations took the lead in the activities, advocating the "five stresses" and "four beauties" for building socialist spiritual civilization. These "decorum and courtesy day" activities were initiated by the Changsha Municipal Trade Union Council, the municipal CYL Committee, the municipal Women's Federation, the Political Department of the Changsha Garrison District and the municipal Patriotic Health Commission.

Leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party and government organizations Wan Da, Liu Fusheng, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen, Liu Zhanrong and Li Zhaomin, as well as responsible comrades of the various departments, offices and commissions and office cadres arrived at Changsha railway station. Some of them came to serve at the stores' counters, some swept the station square and others cleaned public restrooms at the railway station.

After learning that the leading comrades of the provincial party committee were cleaning the restrooms, a 62-year-old veteran scavenger (Wanghaokun) hastily got up. He said: "I was a scavenger in the old society for 40 years and I have now retired. I have never seen provincial leaders cleaning restrooms." Liu Fusheng, Dong Zhiwen and other comrades told him that to achieve a beautiful environment, the restrooms must be cleaned and that public restroom sanitation not only requires special cleaning personnel but also needs everyone to maintain it and to advocate social ethics. Although his shoes were soaked with the dirty water in the restrooms, Liu Fusheng kept on sweeping and cleaning vigorously. After everyone finished sweeping the restrooms, Comrade Liu Fusheng rolled up his sleeves again and went on to wash and scrub water basins outside the restrooms until they were thoroughly clean.

During the break Comrade Wan Da and others went to the nonstaple food stores at the railway station where they discussed questions of civilized business management and polite treatment of customers with the sales workers. They also enquired about the condition of their livelihood and existing problems. Upon his departure Comrade Wan Da shook hands with the store's responsible person (Wang Xinyuan) and said to him: "You sales workers should stress decorum and courtesy. Even if some customers are impolite and lose their temper, you should still explain the situation patiently without losing your temper. If your service attitude is good, the customers will be satisfied."

SICHUAN MEETING SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK190206 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Summary] The Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its ninth meeting on 17 and 18 April. The meeting decided that the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress will be convened in Chengdu on 22 April. Standing Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan presided at the meeting. Vice Chairman Li Zhongyi delivered a report on preparatory work for the session. The meeting approved the session agenda and the draft namelists for the presidium and various committees. Vice Governor Liu Haiquan reported on the handling of bills submitted to the second session of the fifth provincial People's Congress.

Also present at the meeting were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui, Wu Jinghua, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG ADDRESSES INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

OW181441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Fan Shi]

[Text] Chengdu, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--At a recent provincial conference of prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries in charge of industry, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee called on cadres at various levels to further emancipate their minds, to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, to persist in carrying out reforms conducive to readjustment during the period of readjusting the national economy, to strive to enliven the economy and to improve management in order to promote the steady development of industrial production.

At the conference, Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, said: It is correct that at present restructuring should be subordinate and conducive to readjustment and that the pace of restructuring should be slower. However, it is entirely wrong if one sets readjustment against restructuring and holds that readjustment means stopping restructuring halfway and going backward.

In the past 2 years Sichuan has experimented in giving enterprises greater decisionmaking power and has taken the interests of the state, the enterprise and the worker into account. As a result enterprises have had an economic motive force and have thus steadily developed their production. Now 417 enterprises in the province are experimenting in exercising greater decisionmaking power. The total output value of these enterprises accounts for 70 percent of the province's total industrial output value, and the profits they have turned over to the state make up 90 percent of the province's total.

In reviewing the achievements made in the experiment on giving enterprises greater decision-making power, comrades at the conference said: Doing a good job in the experiment on giving enterprises greater decisionmaking power is of great significance for both readjusting the national economy and promoting industrial production at present.

At the conference the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: The orientation of reform in giving enterprises greater decisionmaking power must be persistently followed, and measures for carrying out reforms must be kept stable and continuously improved. Various experiments in carrying out reforms should be conducted in industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province.

1. Retain a portion of increased profits--after fulfilling their task of turning over profits to the state, enterprises may retain as their funds a portion of their planned profits and a portion of their profits beyond the state plan according to different rates in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the enterprises and producers.

2. Share all profits with the state--all the profits made by an enterprise are to be divided between the state and the enterprise according to certain rates.
3. A few enterprises are to experiment in doing independent business accounting, to pay taxes to the state and to assume responsibility for their own profits or losses under the guidance of the state plan. After paying various taxes according to regulations, enterprises may retain all the profits left for their own use.
4. Some enterprises that suffer losses of a policy character are to be responsible for their losses, and those that make small profits are to be responsible for their profits. the amount of profits beyond the scope of their responsibility is to be retained by factories.

The provincial party committee required that as the above experiments in carrying out reforms are conducted in selected enterprises, leading economic departments at various levels should strengthen planned guidance and administrative interference from the macroscopic economic viewpoint and pay constant attention to acquainting themselves with and analyzing and studying new trends in readjustment and restructuring, in order to provide scientific data for further improving restructuring policies and measures and to enliven the economy.

The Sichuan provincial party committee held that industrial enterprises in the province are now forming associations through coordination. This is readjustment as well as restructuring.

At present 164 joint economic enterprises have been established throughout the province. Among these the joint enterprises centered around the key cities and organized for the production of motorcycles, bicycles, washing machines, sewing machines and other products have already begun to become capable of large quantity production and have gained relatively better economic results. Participants in the conference were all of the opinion that further efforts should be made to extend such joint enterprises established according to the principle of cooperation for specialized production in reorganizing industry. After serious discussions by all participants in the conference, the province has set up six coordination groups on consumer goods, light and textile industries, supply of raw materials and so on. The provincial party committee has appointed personnel to be exclusively in charge of groups making overall planning and unified arrangements and helping the enterprises strive to submit themselves to and promote readjustment while going through restructuring and further increasing economic results.

The Sichuan provincial party committee pointed out that since Sichuan is a big province with some 10,000 large and small enterprises whose conditions are different in thousands of ways the various kinds of enterprises should take their actual conditions into consideration when deciding on the approach to be taken for restructuring. All methods that have proved successful through practice and won basic approval of the enterprises concerned and their workers and staff members should be steadily maintained. Help should be offered to solve the specific problems impeding the readjustment on the basis of steadily maintaining these methods.

The provincial party committee stressed that, whether in readjusting or restructuring, attention should be focused on choosing what is beneficial and avoiding what is harmful, enlivening the economy and achieving the purpose of increasing income from increased production, instead of clogging up the avenues and affecting the steady growth of production. At present, in conformity with the call made by the provincial party committee, leaders at all levels on the industrial and transport front are strengthening political and ideological work, doing a good job of coordination in readjustment and restructuring, making efforts in every area to promote the movement to increase production and practice economy and increase income and curb expenditure and striving to make still greater contributions to the state.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS REGIONAL CCP MEETING

OW192046 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Summary from poor reception] According to a station report, the Discipline Commission of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee recently held a meeting in Lhasa on the work of discipline inspection. It transmitted the guidelines laid down by the third symposium on the implementation of the guiding principles for inner-party political life. It discussed measures on how to insure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the instructions issued by the central authorities on the work in Xizang. It also made arrangements for the fulfillment of its 1981 tasks.

Those attending the meeting freely aired their views and exchanged their experience in doing discipline inspection work during the past year.

"Comrades Yin Fatang and Raldi spoke at the meeting on improving the party's work style. They pointed out: At present, the cadres at all levels engaged in the work of discipline inspection must correct unhealthy trends, bring into full play the party's fine traditions and insure the implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the important instructions issued by the central authorities on the work in Xizang. Cadres must also make positive contributions to building united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang."

NCAPOI NGAWANG JIGME AT XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW192133 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Summary] "The Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress held its fifth session in Lhasa from 16 to 18 April. The session was presided over by Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo of the Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress delivered a speech. The main task of this Standing Committee is to do a still better job in implementing the major principle laid down by the central authorities to further make economic readjustments and promote political stability, to continue implementing the important instructions issued by the central authorities on Xizang as well as the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to quicken the pace in building the autonomous region, and to turn it into an united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

"After warm debates, the Standing Committee members attending the session discussed and adopted a decision on the date to convene the third session of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress, on the work report of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, and on the draft namelist of the members of the presidium and the secretary general of the third session of the third regional People's Congress, and on the personnel changes in the motion examination committee, credential examination committee and the budget examination committee of the third session of the third regional People's Congress. They will refer their decision to the People's Congress for its final approval.

"They examined and adopted the rules in detail for the election of deputies to the people's congresses at all levels in Xizang. The deputies also examined and adopted several special regulations."

These special regulations involve the implementation in Xizang of China's marriage law, criminal procedure law and regulation for punishing those who disrupt public security.

The deputies attending the session also adopted the list of candidates for chairman and additional vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress and for chairman and additional vice chairmen of the regional People's Government.

The list will be forwarded to the People's Congress for final approval. They also adopted the list of candidates for president of the regional Higher People's Court and for chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

"At the session held in the afternoon of 18 April Chen Jingbo, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, relayed the guidelines laid down by the 17th session of the 5th National People's Congress."

The abovementioned session on 18 April decided that the third session of the third regional People's Congress will be held in Lhasa on 21 April 1981. It also adopted the namelist of Xizang's department and bureau directors recommended by the chairman of the regional People's Government.

XIZANG REGIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

OW182010 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Third Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee was held 17 April. Attending the session were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and others. Also attending the session were Vice Chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Jamphey Tinley, Samding Doje Pamo, Lamin Suolang-Lunzhu, Jamzom Zhaxi Degtii, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng, Coigo Toinzhub Cering, Goinbo Cedan and others.

At the session Vice Chairman Song Ziyuan of the regional People's Government delivered a speech. He called for efforts to further readjust the national economy and promote political stability and to implement the line, principles and policies established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

He said: "It is essential to strengthen investigation and study, carefully examine the new situation and solve new problems in the course of making economic readjustment. The CPPCC members should offer their views and suggestions to the government organs concerned. It is necessary to continue developing the campaign to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, help the party and government train and bring up people of the younger generation, vigorously support the movement to learn from Lei Feng and foster a new spirit and pay attention to the five stresses--stress on decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals--and the four points of beauty--beautification of the mind, beautification of language, beautification of behavior and beautification of environment."

Entrusted by the regional CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, Comrade Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai delivered a work report at the session. After reviewing the work of the regional CPPCC Committee in the past year, he called on all CPPCC members to continue helping the party and government carry out their work, to maintain close ties with the broad masses and to vigorously compile and publish literary and historical materials.

XIZANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 16 APRIL

OW180526 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the 3d Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee was held yesterday in Lhasa. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, the chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, presided.

After discussion the session adopted the report on handling motions advanced at the second session of the third regional CPPCC Committee and a draft namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the motion examination committee of the third session of the third regional CPPCC Committee.

Through consultations the session adopted 10 additional members of the third regional CPPCC committee, namely, Yin Fatang, (Xia Sang), (Sang-duo Dan-dong-dun-zhu), (A-ji-dan He-sang-lang-jie), (A-ba Qiang-ba-ci-lai), (La-ba), (Li-shu Ji-mu-wang-qiu), (Nai-die), (Luo-sang-ke-lai) and (Qiao-ba-ji-lai). A namelist of candidates for additional members, vice chairmen and chairman of the Standing Committee of the current CPPCC Committee was also adopted after discussion.

Before the adoption of the above namelists, Comrade (Xue Tongshen), secretary general of the regional CPPCC Committee, spoke briefly on the biographies of those to be named as additional members of the regional CPPCC Committee, those to be named as candidates for additional members, vice chairmen and chairman of the Standing Committee. Among those present at yesterday's session were Song Ziyuan, Li Chuanen, Sheng-qin Luo-sang-jian-zan, Jian-bai-chi-lie, Sang-ding Duo-ji-pa-mu, La-min Suo-lang-lun-zhu, Jiang-zhong Zha-xi-duo-ji, Ji-pu Ping-cuo-ci-deng, Xue-kang Tu-deng-ni-ma, Jin-zhong Jian-zan-ping-cuo, La-wu-da-re Tu-deng-dan-da and (Wang-shu Gong-bao-cai-dai), all vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee.

YUNNAN CONGRESS HEARS REPORTS ON ECONOMY, FINANCE

Planning Committee Chairman

HK180257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The economic situation in Yunnan is very good and even better than expected. This was stated by provincial Planning Committee Chairman (Yang Zhengnan) in his report on the province's national economic plan and readjustment work arrangements for 1981, delivered to the seventh meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

(Yang Zhengnan) pointed out: Although 22 counties in the province suffered serious drought last year the province reaped an all-round bumper harvest because the production responsibility systems were established and put on a sound basis. This stimulated the production enthusiasm of the commune and brigade cadres and the peasants. Total grain output reached 17.311 billion jin, the highest level since liberation. Big production increases were also recorded in the major industrial crops such as sugarcane, peanuts, rubber, tea, and rapeseed.

Speaking on 1980 industrial production, Chairman (Yang Zhengnan) said: Changes started to occur in the province's industrial structure and in output, quality and variety of products. Total value of industrial output was 3.5 percent higher than in 1979, including a 9.5 percent increase in light industry. There was a relatively great output increase in daily necessities.

Chairman (Yang Zhengnan) also pointed out: Last year the province halted or suspended 156 capital construction projects and reduced the scale of investment by 630 million yuan. Financial revenue increased and there was a slight budget surplus. The urban and rural markets were relatively lively. The people's living standards continued to improve to some extent. Capital construction investment in science, education, culture and public health was 24.6 percent greater than in 1979. The province scored 42 relatively important results in scientific research, which can be popularized and applied. The number of college students enrolled rose by 4.9 percent over 1979. The province's natural population growth rate fell somewhat.

Chairman (Yang Zhengnan) stressed: In common with the whole country, the economic situation in Yunnan is now one of the best since the founding of the state. However, there are also many problems in the province's national economy, and many difficulties amid the excellent situation. Hence we must base our work on the province's actual economic situation, resolutely implement the central principle on vigorously grasping readjustment and stabilizing the economy, and take decisive steps to cut capital construction and reduce expenditures.

This year we must basically achieve a balanced budget and balanced credits, reduce the amount of currency in circulation, and basically stabilize market prices. In this way the national economy in Yunnan can develop in a healthy way.

Finance Department Official

HK190312 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Yunnan has already scored initial success in implementing the principle of further readjusting the national economy. Viewing production progress in the first quarter, value of light industry output rose by 7 percent. Increased output was recorded in cigarettes, sugar and other products. Revenue in the first quarter amounted to 27.2 percent of the annual budget and approached the level of the same period last year. Revenue exceeded expenditures during the period. This was stated in the report on 1981 local budget arrangements delivered by provincial Finance Department Director (Qin Fenghong) at the seventh meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

(Qin Fenghong) said: Last year the province's local budget was balanced, with a slight surplus. The total surplus amounted to 524 million yuan. This reflected the excellent situation of sustained development in the province's national economy. Regarding the 1981 local budget, the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a provincial CCP Committee work conference and a provincial planning conference at the beginning of this year. The conferences followed the central principle of carrying out further economic readjustment. In connection with the actual conditions in our province, they made specific plans for further readjusting the province's national economy and drew up arrangements for the local budget, revenue and expenditures for this year. These arrangements allowed for the fact that during the readjustment some enterprises will be closed or suspended, while some lack sufficient production tasks, which will affect production growth and reduce profit and tax. The budget follows the principle of readjusting the proportions of the national economy and insuring rational proportions between accumulation and consumption. Investment in capital construction has been cut to a relatively great degree. Suitable cuts have also been made in administrative and various other expenditures. However, there is a certain increase in expenditures on education and science. There are also slight increases in expenditures for public health, broadcasting and communications, medical treatment at public expense, and planned parenthood.

Deputy Director (Qin Fenghong) said: There are very many favorable factors for fulfilling this year's budget. First, agricultural production rose last year, thus providing more raw material for increasing light industry production this year, while the peasants' incomes also rose, which will boost sales of industrial products. Second, in the previous 2 years a total of 85 million yuan in investment and loans was made available for tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and improvements in the light and textile industries. This increased production capacity to some extent. In particular there are good prospects for developing production of goods in great demand. Third, the enterprises have formed new productive capacity as a result of readjustment, reorganization, and the promotion of joint undertakings.

What is particularly important is that since the central work conference we have further eliminated the influence of leftist ideology and corrected our guiding ideology for economic construction.

Deputy Director (Qin Fenghong) put forward a number of tasks that must be grasped well in order to fulfill the 1981 budget: 1) strive to increase production and practice economy, tap potentials and increase revenue; 2) strictly control expenditures and lay stress on economic results; 3) strengthen financial management and supervision; 4) consolidate and improve the results of reforming the financial work systems; 5) strictly observe financial and economic discipline.

YUNNAN MEETING HEARS PUBLIC SECURITY REPORT

HK180259 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Summary] The seventh meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its second plenary meeting on 17 April. (Sun Yuqing), deputy director of the provincial public security department, delivered a report on continuing to tidy up public order, preserving stability and unity and insuring the smooth progress of national economic readjustment. Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wu Zuomin presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Sun Yuting, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizai, Li Hecai and Yu Lanfu.

"The report of Deputy Director (Sun Yuqing) was in three parts: 1) the province has scored notable results in tidying up public order, and the general state of order is good; 2) there are still rather a lot of factors affecting social order, and the task of straightening out order remains very heavy; 3) mobilize the people of the whole province to straighten out public order in the urban and rural areas."

The participants later examined and discussed this report. Also present at the meeting were Vice Governor Meng Qi, Provincial Higher People's Court Vice President (Li Wenjing), and Provincial Chief Procurator Wang Ligong.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU INDUSTRY CONFERENCE--The Guizhou conference of light industrial factory managers was held in Guiyang from 26 March to 3 April. The participants were urged to give play to the superiority of light industry in the province, seriously grasp production of light industrial products particularly cigarettes, wine and textile products. It is necessary to extensively open channels of production, increase the output of brand-name products and the variety of products and build more bases of raw materials for light industry. Su Gang, Guizhou provincial governor, and provincial Vice Governors Shen Yunpu, Song Xiaopeng, Wang Bingyun and Zhang Yuhuan, attended the conference and spoke. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Apr 81 HK]

SICHUAN FORESTRY CONFERENCE--The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a forestry work conference in Chengdu from 23 to 28 March to convey the spirit of the national forestry conference and make preparations for holding the provincial conference on forestry work in June-July. Yang Zhong, provincial vice governor, presided over the conference. Also attending the conference and giving speeches were He Haoju and Yang Rudai, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial vice governors, and Li Linzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Yang Rudai also took part in the conference discussions. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81 HK]

YUNNAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE--On the afternoon of 28 March, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a conference to convey and implement the spirit of the State Council's emergency circular on promoting the current industrial production and to call on the staff and workers throughout the province to launch activities of increasing production, practicing economy and increasing income and reducing expenditures. The participants were urged to make new contributions to fulfilling the industrial and communications production plans, balancing the budget and stabilizing the economy. They also revealed that this year's industrial production is not as good as the corresponding period of last year. In some enterprises production is not even good. Supply of some materials for supporting agriculture is pressing. If this situation is not changed it will affect the smooth fulfillment of the economic readjustment throughout the province this year. At the same time it is necessary to increase production of light industrial products which are needed both in the cities and countryside. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 81 HK]

JUDICIAL BUREAUS SET UP THROUGHOUT BEIJING

OW161644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Judicial bureaus have been established in all 19 districts and counties of the Chinese capital for the first time since the founding of new China in 1949, a spokesman for the municipal judicial bureau said here today. The 19th judicial bureau was established today in Yanqing County on Beijing's northeastern outskirts, he said.

Under a document issued by the State Council of China last year, judicial bureaus are being established at various levels throughout China. As judicial administrative units, judicial bureaus are responsible for improving the socialist legal system through organization, propaganda and education, the spokesman said. An urgent task at present, he said, is the training of judicial personnel.

Soon after being established in January 1981, the 10-member judicial bureau of Tongxian County in Beijing's eastern suburbs set up a legal advisory office. So far, the office has handled 77 criminal cases and defended the accused in court 83 times. As a result, one case was withdrawn by a local procuratorate and judgements in 28 cases were mitigated by lower courts. The lawyers also provided legal advice and wrote plaints for applicants.

The Tongxian County judicial bureau has established a notary office, which opened for business earlier this month. The office handles adoptions of children, property inheritances, wills, commissions, property transfer, house purchases and sales and economic contracts. In addition, the judicial bureau publicizes the new marriage law and gives legal education to juveniles and provides guidance to grass-roots conciliation committees.

In 1955, the spokesman said, a municipal judicial bureau was established and played an important role in transforming the old judicial system and in the training of judicial personnel. But then there were no county and district bureaus in the Beijing area. The municipal bureau was dismissed in 1959 and not reestablished until 1979 because of an attitude of denying the necessity of judicial work. As a result, the spokesman said, some of the judicial workers at all levels have not received legal training and are not competent enough professionally.

Last year, a four-year law night college was established jointly by the municipal judicial bureau, the Law Department of Beijing University and the Jiusan Society, one of the eight democratic parties in the capital. At that time, the college enrolled 157 in-service judicial workers. At present, the municipal judicial bureau and its branches in counties and districts also are conducting training classes to further the training of in-service judicial personnel. To foster more middle and senior judicial workers, the spokesman said, preparations are under way to establish a secondary vocational law school and a municipal law college.

BELJING VIEWS SERVING, RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE

OW160428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 15 Apr 81

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Serve the People, Be Responsible for the People"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee decided in February this year to start a citywide discussion on the subject of "serving the people, being responsible for the people." This significant discussion which is linked to realities is now progressing in depth.

"Serving the people and be responsible for the people" has been an old tradition of our party. Why is it necessary for us to discuss it again today? This is because there have been some new changes in our objective conditions. The chaos that lasted for a decade did great damage to the fine tradition of "serving the people, being responsible for the people" and engendered bureaucracy, departmental selfishness and anarchism. Some units have ignored the interests of the state and the people for their own convenience and benefits. Some comrades are less interested in serving the people. They are less concerned about the weal and woe of the people and show no responsible spirit for people in their work. Moreover, some people are taking advantage of their positions and power to do evil things for personal gain. The aim of the discussion underway in Beijing Municipality cannot be mistaken. It has a far-reaching significance. To old comrades this is a way to review and restore the fine tradition of serving the people; to young comrades it is an education on the revolutionary outlook on life. Through discussion and practice the spirit of serving the people and being responsible for the people will be firmly established to be passed on from generation to generation as a "family heirloom." This discussion is absolutely necessary if we are to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," improve our party's work style and do our work well.

This discussion initiated by Beijing Municipality is also a vital guarantee for implementing the guidelines of the third plenary session and the principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and for putting into effect the four-point directive of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee concerning the construction of the capital. The important policy decisions made since the third plenary session by the party Central Committee are vital plans that summarized the historical experiences of our country and proceeded from our national conditions. They represent the fundamental interests of the broad masses. If we can firmly establish the idea of "serving the people and being responsible for the people" in the minds of cadres through this discussion, we will be able to correctly understand the central policy decisions and conscientiously and firmly implement them in actual work, inspire spirit, overcome difficulties and swiftly transform the party's policy decisions into realities to truly benefit the people.

Everyone knows that the purpose of building socialist materialist and spiritual civilization of a higher degree is to improve life for people. Thus "serve the people, be responsible for the people" as a task should be carried out for a long time to come and not be stopped after doing a few things in a hurried manner like a gust of wind, nor should it be prattled about. We should carry it out in a down-to-earth way like masters in building socialism. Beijing Municipality has made a good start in this discussion by taking into consideration actual conditions and improving its work. In many units the leading cadres have taken the lead and gone to grassroots units to solicit opinions, conduct investigations, study and to improve their work style. By enhancing their sentiment of serving the people, doing their work in a coordinated way instead of arguing back and forth, changing rules and regulations for the convenience of the people instead of for themselves and doing things for the people in a down-to-earth way, they have quickly solved numerous problems to the warm acclaim of the people. Many comrades said: This discussion was handled well driving the crucial point home and thus improving relations between the party and the masses. With good ideas and a good work style cultivated, it will continue to play an effective role in our work for a long time to come.

BELJING RADIO ON CONTROLLING CURRENCY CIRCULATION

HK170311 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Make Still Greater Efforts To Withdraw Currency From Circulation"]

[Excerpts] Controlling currency circulation, organizing the withdrawal of currency from circulation, and stabilizing market prices constitute a major measure for insuring the smooth progress of economic readjustment and the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity. Beijing withdrew 13 percent more currency from circulation in the first quarter of this year than in the same period last year. This is the initial success achieved by the city departments concerned.

However, we must soberly understand that we still have a lot of arduous work to do in order to fulfill the task assigned to Beijing by the state of withdrawing currency from circulation in the first half of the year. We must therefore make still greater efforts, adopt various measures and get a tight grasp on withdrawing currency from circulation.

Increasing the output of light industry and textile products that sell well is the material basis of withdrawing currency from circulation. Although the city's light and textile industries slightly increased production in the first quarter, the pace is still not fast enough nor are the economic results ideal. The industrial departments must seriously carry out readjustment in industrial production in accordance with the city's readjustment plans, strive to tap production potentials, concentrate forces to increase output of daily necessities and brand products, constantly improve product quality and increase variety.

The commercial departments form the main channel for withdrawing currency from circulation. This year there are still many discrepancies between available supplies of social commodities and purchasing power. In particular there are insufficient supplies of certain high- and medium-grade products. The commercial departments must adopt various management methods and channels to organize sources of supply and strive to tap the stockpile potentials.

We cannot neglect the work of organizing the withdrawal of noncommodity currency from circulation. Culture and art, tourism, service trades, catering, public utilities and similar departments must develop more opportunities, increase service facilities, equipment and items, and strive to boost revenue in the service trades.

The banking departments shoulder a heavy task in withdrawing currency from circulation. They must do well in strengthening control of credits and cash. They must provide active support for the production departments in increasing the output of products that sell well, for commercial departments in expanding business, and help to solve their capital requirements. They must step up supervision over and promptly curb violations of policy regulations, withdrawals of large cash sums for indiscriminate payment of bonuses, subsidies and irrational welfare expenditure. They must also step up urban and rural savings.

Fulfilling the task of withdrawing currency from circulation is a major affair related to the overall situation. Beijing is one of the key cities in the whole country in this work. All units must regard the overall situation as the most important thing, seriously implement the municipal People's Government circular on the State Council decision on strengthening credit controls and strictly controlling currency circulation, and work hard in concert to withdraw still more currency from circulation.

NEI MONGGOL REDUCES FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

SK170854 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] According to station reporter (Liu Qin.yuan) and station correspondents (Li Wenjing) and (Shi Yatu), the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region scored remarkable achievements in conducting financial discipline investigations in 1980. According to statistics the total sum of money involved in financial violations amounted to about one-fourth of the region's annual financial revenues.

Through investigations leaders at all levels and staff members, workers and the masses have been universally educated to observe financial discipline. Cases involving violations of financial discipline have decreased somewhat. Moreover, we have handled a number of important cases and saved some erring comrades in this regard. This has played a positive role in checking unhealthy tendencies.

Based on investigations conducted and their findings, a regional work conference on financial discipline investigations was held recently. The conference decided that the main goal of this year's financial disciplinary work is to resolutely safeguard the state's financial revenue and tax levying systems, as well as the centralized, unified management of finances and taxes, and to struggle against all deeds which violate the state's policies, decrees and regulations in order to ensure the successful fulfillment of the state budget. The emphasis in this work must be to grasp problems in two aspects: first, grasping problems concerning violations of financial and tax levying policies and [words indistinct]; second, conducting investigations on a small number of people who abuse their official powers to practice unhealthy work styles, seek private gains and waste state funds. Units and personnel concerned that violate financial discipline must be dealt with strictly. They must be fined, made to return what they have unlawfully taken, or made to pay compensation for what they have done.

TIANJIN INCREASES FIRST QUARTER CURRENCY WITHDRAWAL

HK141257 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] This station's reporter learned from the People's Bank yesterday that the withdrawal of currency from circulation in Tianjin in the first quarter of this year increased manifold. In the first quarter of this year, with the joint efforts of people throughout the municipality, currency expenditure was unprecedented as well, particularly as a result of the sale of commodities. Some irrational circulation of currency was put under control. As a result, the total increases in income were greater than the total increases in expenditure. In the first quarter, 90 million yuan were withdrawn from circulation--the highest level ever recorded over any of the previous corresponding periods--representing an increase of 79.4 percent over the corresponding period in 1980 and fulfilling 64.4 percent of the state's yearly plans.

The reasons for increases in the withdrawal of currency from circulation in the first quarter were the as follows:

1. Various upper- and lower-level departments concerned throughout the municipality grasped in good time work on maintaining a balance in purchasing ability. The industry actively increased the production of products which were in short supply in the markets, while commercial departments tried in every way possible to organize product resources. The wholesale departments supported the distribution of retail goods, and the retail departments did well in supply and services. At the same time, they also organized large-size markets for selling goods at the spring festival, commodity trade fairs and various commodity exhibitions. As a result cash withdrawal from first quarter commodities sales in the municipality increased by 17.1 percent over the corresponding period for last year. Currency withdrawal from sales of commodities such as clothing and consumer goods increased by 30 percent.
2. A lot of work has also been done on withdrawing currency from circulation through the sale of noncommodity products. Daily life services income for the No 2 commercial bureau system increased by 20 percent over the corresponding period for last year. With the continuous increases in the countryside commune members' income, countryside commune members first quarter savings increased by 30 percent over the corresponding period for last year.
3. Due to the strengthening of the management system in the various enterprises, the phenomenon of irrational expenses and unscrupulous paying of bonuses was further corrected.

It should be pointed out that although great achievements were scored in withdrawing currency from circulation in the first quarter in the municipality, the tasks of organizing withdrawal of currency from circulation are still very difficult. The various departments must continue to work hard.

RENMIN RIBAO SALUTES TIANJIN CHEMICAL PLANT WORKERS

HK161231 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Never Flinch From One Thousand Dangers and Ten Thousand Difficulties"]

[Text] "An impregnable barracks with soldiers as strong as steel"--this is what our reporters said of the Tianjin chemical plant. "The Tianjin chemical plant fully develops the sense of its workers as masters" is a very encouraging report.

The invincible and steel-strong soldiers of the Tianjin chemical plant, with old workers as their mainstay, are outstanding troops of the working class. Weighed down by the three big mountains, these old workers have tempered themselves through struggles against hardships and dangers. The founding of the PRC has not only emancipated the disaster-ridden motherland but has also saved these old workers from the abyss of suffering. Day after day as they groped around in the dark and experienced setbacks in struggles, their love for the party, for the motherland and for socialism grew. It is the battalions of cadres formed by these steel-strong soldiers that have gradually strengthened the party, trade union and administrative organs at various levels of the plant and turned the plant into a impregnable barracks.

Only impregnable barracks and steel-strong soldiers can withstand all kinds of rigorous tests. The 3 years of natural disasters, the 10 years of turmoil and the strong earthquakes have all been unable to subdue them or throw them into a confused state. They remained undisturbed while the whole country was in great disorder and they have never flinched from dangers and difficulties. They have gained strength from fighting and made amazing achievements. Indeed, they are revolutionary old oxen which feed on grass but give the state and the people rich and delicious milk. After the decade of disasters we have been making every effort to bring order out of chaos for the past 4 years. Things are getting better and better. However, problems left by history still abound and our road of advancement is still beset with numerous dangers and difficulties. This makes it particularly necessary for us to promote and carry forward the pioneering spirit of never flinching from one thousand dangers and ten thousand difficulties.

The tortuous course and outstanding achievements of the Tianjin chemical plant chiefly teach us that we must fully give play to the exemplary vanguard role of the old workers. Toughened by sufferings in old China, this contingent of old workers who have performed toilsome labor and scored distinctive achievements are the founders of new China. They are now old workers between 50 and 70 years of age. Many of them are steel-strong workers who are still in their prime and full of promise. Many are still fighting in high spirits on the first line despite senility. Many should have retired but are still working vigorously at their posts. Many have retired but are still working with all their hearts for the party and the state. We should highly value this contingent of old workers, show our utmost concern for them and ensure that they pass their later years meaningfully and happily.

We should bring into play the exemplary vanguard role of the old workers. We should let them unite with, educate and train workers of the younger generation. Some people hold that the traditions of and the education for the old workers are no longer needed at present. They are wrong. The middle-aged and young workers must be profoundly educated in revolutionary history, revolutionary traditions, revolutionary ideals, revolutionary work style and revolutionary moral character. We must carry out ideological and political work perseveringly. What we should throw away is the so-called ideological and political work which leads the young people astray and is pragmatic and formalistic. We should do away with the empty talk, lies and the beautiful and hypocritical words of those people who do not identify their words with deeds. The ideological and political work which the old workers carry out practically and vividly to educate the middle-aged and young workers is indispensable and should never be neglected. The old workers' experience of suffering oppression and exploitation should be used to educate the young people. The old workers' great ideals and revolutionary knowledge which they have acquired in the course of countless struggles should be used to educate the young people.

The courage and wisdom which the old workers show in the face of difficulties should be used to educate the young people. Their spirit of enduring hardships, making compromises out of consideration for the general interest and firmly maintaining stability and unity at the expense of personal gains should be used to educate the young people. Their spirit of working selflessly for the public, reserving hard jobs for themselves and giving easy jobs to others should be used to educate the young people. Their spirit of doing away with conservatism, continuing to make innovations and continuously perfecting their skills and improving their work should be used to educate the young people. Their spirit of hard work and plain living and of opposing extravagance and waste should be used to educate the young people; that is, the old workers should teach the middle-aged and young workers by personal example and verbal instructions and influence them unwittingly to bring up a contingent of revolutionary young workers.

An impregnable barracks has steel-strong soldiers. The steel-strong soldiers form an impregnable barracks. Tempered in the impregnable barracks, the steel-strong soldiers receive further training.

In an impregnable barracks groups of soldiers come and go. There, revolutionary traditions, fine work styles and scientific rules and regulations are formed day after day so that a barracks becomes a big furnace where groups of young workers are tempered and become fine steel. Groups of young workers flow like water into this revolutionary furnace and are steeled in labor. Then, these groups of steel-strong soldiers continue to develop and consolidate a still greater number of impregnable barracks which become a powerful fighting force in building socialism in our country.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT--The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government have taken effective measures to vigorously grasp spring farming and conduct the work of lambing and nursing lambs, as well as combating natural adversities to protect animals to reap a better harvest in both agriculture and animal husbandry this year. To this end the regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government recently held meetings on production management with the participation of leading comrades from various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties and issued a circular on several economic policies for agricultural and pastoral areas. The circular notes that several existing production responsibility systems may remain as they are in the next few years. Production teams and commune members are allowed to enjoy full rights to select one or several production responsibility systems. The regional authorities also granted rights to various localities to adopt measures suitable to local conditions for combating natural adversities to protect farming, animals and mobilized departments of banks, commerce and material supplies to support this current task. The regional agricultural bank granted some 10.6 million yuan in agricultural loans. The regional People's Government also appropriated 3 million yuan in special funds for combating droughts. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81 SK]

TIANJIN INDUSTRY--In the first quarter of this year the total value of industrial output in Tianjin increased by 4.4 percent over the corresponding period of last year with noticeable improvement in the variety and quality of products. At the same time production of light and textile industries and consumer goods of daily use increased by 9.9 percent over the corresponding period of last year, with that of March increasing by 12.1 percent. During this period production of bicycles increased by 10.7 percent, sewing machines increased by 25.1 percent, wristwatches increased by 13.4 percent, coarse textile nylon increased by 55.2 percent, television sets increased by 180 percent, carpets increased by 25.5 percent, leather shoes increased by 26.8 percent and textile products increased by 22 percent. Early this year the municipal CCP Committee and the municipal People's Government held a mobilization rally of the industrial and communications system on increasing production and economizing. The municipal economic committee also held a symposium to exchange experiences in increasing production and economizing. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Apr 81 HK]

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NORTHWEST REGION

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GANSU HOLDS IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK FORUM

SK180429 Lanshou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum on the ideological and political work of higher educational institutes. The forum stressed that strengthening the ideological and political work of higher educational institutes and training for the motherland qualified Red and expert personnel are glorious responsibilities entrusted to us by this era and a glorious task assigned to us by our party.

After earnestly summarizing their experiences and lessons, the forum participants held in-depth discussions on ways to further intensify the ideological and political work of higher educational institutes and, particularly, ways to implement the education policy of comprehensively developing moral, intellectual and physical qualities by upholding the four basic principles. They held that the reason the CCP committees of the higher educational institutes should uphold the four basic principles is to train qualified, high-standard Red and expert personnel. They pointed out that as we are now in a period of historical transition, party organizations at all levels at the higher educational institutes should be sober-minded, consistently carry out the policy of comprehensively developing moral, intellectual and physical qualities and train qualified successors who meet the requirements of our party and the socialist cause, no matter how unstable the ideological trend is or what interference they encounter.

The participants also noted that to ensure the implementation of this education policy and to foster a generation of new socialist men we should also educate young students on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the people's democratic dictatorship, the current situation, patriotism, the principle of serving the people and socialist spiritual civilization.

WANG FENG ATTENDS XINJIANG MEETING TO HONOR DOCTOR

OW200401 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Report by XINJIANG RIBAO]

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government recently decided to commission the Xinjiang Medical College to hold a meeting to learn from Comrade (Wu Jian). The meeting was held in the college auditorium on the afternoon of 18 April.

Responsible persons of the regional party committee, the regional People's Government, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional CPPCC Committee and the Urumqi Municipality attended the meeting. They were: Wang Feng, (Hu Dingsheng), Ismail Amat, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Li Jiayu, Han Jincao, (Qiao-jia-nuo-fu), Hou Liang, Ba Dai, Si-ma-zi Ya-sheng-nuo-fu, Sai-fu-la-ye-fu, Wang Zhenwen, Yi-er-ha-li, Yang Yiqing, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Zhang Gengqi, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu, Wang Heteng, (You-si-cong), Meng Shulin, Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la, (Sha-de-er A-ti), An-ni-wa-er Han-ba-ba, Lin Haiqing, (A-pu-lie-si Mu-he-qí), (Han Youwen) and (Zhang Gonchao).

The meeting was presided over by (Sha-ti-qi Yi-ki-la-mu), vice president of the Xinjiang Medical College. Han Jincao, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, read out the decision of the regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government on conferring the honorary title of outstanding party member and model doctor on Comrade (Wu Jian). Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, addressed the meeting. Comrade Ismail Amat expressed deep sympathy over the death of Comrade (Wu Jian) on behalf of the regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government. He also expressed heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased.

Comrade Ismail Amat stressed: We must extensively promote activities on learning from Comrade (Wu Jian) in the autonomous region. All fronts and all trades and professions must earnestly study the decision of the regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government and the editorial and relevant reports carried by XINJIANG RIBAO. In the light of actual conditions, the various units and departments must map out concrete measures to promote activities on learning from Comrade (Wu Jian) as a means for strengthening ideological and political education.

Prior to the meeting, leading cadres of the regional party committee and the regional People's Government, Comrades Wang Feng, (Hu Dingsheng) and Ismail Amat, met with comrade (Wu Jian's) mother (Zhou Xiufen), his wife (Li Xian) and his children. They expressed heartfelt condolences to his family. Responsible comrades of the various regional departments, committees, offices, bureaus and representatives of teachers, students and staff of the Xinjiang Medical College, totalling more than 900 people, attended the meeting.

XINJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

OW190421 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The ninth session of the fifth autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee that concluded on the afternoon of 17 April adopted a resolution apprvng the report by the autonomous People's Government on its arrangements for the 1981 national economic plan and a financial revenues and expenditures budget for the autonomous region. The meeting called on the people of all nationalities throughout Xinjiang to rally closely around the party Central Committee and, under the leadership of the autonomous regional party committee and People's Government, conscientiously implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to resolutely implement the important principle of carrying out further economic readjustment and realizing further political stability, struggle with one heart and one mind and to work hard to fulfill this year's national economic plan.

The resolution points out: The autonomous region's national economic situation now is fine, but there exist many problems and latent crises. To arrange our region's 1981 national economy with readjustment as the central task is essential and correct.

The resolution stresses: To continue to consolidate and develop the autonomous region's political situation of stability and unity is a common aspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout Xinjiang and is an important guarantee for fulfilling our region's national economic plan for this year and realizing further readjustment of the national economy. We must uphold the four basic principles, strengthen ideological and political work, cement national unity, make great efforts to build a socialist ideological civilization, and revive and foster fine social habits. We should further improve socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system, roundly attack all kinds of illegal activities that endanger the socialist cause, and punish according to law the criminals and counterrevolutionaries that undermine economic construction and social order, thereby allowing our region to smoothly carry out its national economic readjustment and the four modernizations.

The meeting discussed a report by the autonomous People's Government on the situation in our region's 1980 industrial production and transport work and arrangements of such production and work. It maintained that our region's industrial production and transport work in 1980 had developed somewhat during readjustment and scored relatively good achievements. It called on staff members and workers of all nationalities in our region's industrial and transport enterprises to continue to carry forward the spirit of the masters of our country to overcome difficulties with concerted efforts; carry out the extensive activities of increasing production, practicing economy, raising incomes and reducing expenditures; try every means to push forward industrial production and transport work; raise economic efficiency and make new contributions in stabilizing the economy and consolidating stability and unity.

The meeting heard a report on the situation in our region's direct county-level elections. It maintained that tremendous achievements had been scored in our region's direct county-level elections, although problems do exist. It called on all localities to continue to strengthen their leadership, strictly implement the election law and local organizational law and do a good job in direct county-level election work from beginning to end. At the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon an item on cadre appointment was adopted.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Wang Zhenwen, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the autonomous People's Congress Standing Committee Sai-fu-la-ye-fu, Yi-er-ha-li, Yang Yiqing, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Lu Xuebin, Zhang Fengqi, Yu Ahanlin, Ma-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo Fu, Wang Heting and (He Sitong). Present at the meeting as observers were Tuo-hu-ti Sha-bi-er, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government; Nu-er-you-fu, president of the autonomous regional Higher People's Court; and responsible persons of the autonomous regional People's Procuratorate.

XINJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

OW190909 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The 13th meeting of the fourth autonomous regional CPPCC Committee Standing Committee for this year should be conscientiously implementing, under the direct leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, the guidelines of the central authorities' work conference and the autonomous regional party committee's enlarged Standing Committee meeting; doing a positive job in the ideological and political work among the members of CPPCC Committee and personages of all nationalities and all circles and acting as promoters of economic readjustment and stability and unity to make new contributions to the autonomous region's four modernizations.

This CPPCC Standing Committee meeting was held from 14 to 18 April in Urumqi. The committee members attended the ninth meeting of the fifth autonomous regional People's Congress as observers. The Standing Committee meeting conveyed the guidelines of the 15 April meeting of the national CPPCC Committee, discussed the key points in the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee's work for this year, adopted the 13 April resolution of the fourth autonomous regional CPPCC Committee's Standing Committee, and adopted through consultations the proposal for establishing an office of the CPPCC Committee as well as other items.

The meeting called on all CPPCC Committee members and governments at all levels and their members in the autonomous region to strive to do a good job in the following fields: conscientiously study and unwaveringly implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the central authorities' work conference, strengthen the work of investigating and studying the new situation and new problems that emerge during economic readjustment, stress investigating the implementation of the party's current economic policy for the rural and pastoral areas and the party's policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, as well as the situation and problems in education and unity among the nationalities, present opinions and proposals to party committees at all levels and government departments concerned in good time, and do a conscientious job in cementing the unity among all nationalities.

The CPPCC Committee members of all nationalities should enthusiastically join in the four modernizations and bring into play their wisdom and talents and professional specialities in carrying out the four modernizations. They should also assist the party and the government in doing a good job in propaganda and education work and in promoting the spirit of arduous struggle and hard work and practicing economy and opposing waste.

They should positively cooperate with the party and the government, as well as all sectors of society, in strengthening education in ideals, ethics and future prospects among the young people to enable them to carry forward the spirit of patriotism, strengthen their feeling of national pride and self-respect and foster a firm conviction that communism will certainly triumph. They should vigorously support the activities of learning from Lei Feng and fostering new habits, of "five stresses" and "four beauties," of building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization and of bringing up a generation of new communists.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Shigong, autonomous regional CPPCC Committee chairman; and Vice Chairmen (Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la Sha-de-er A-ti) An-ni-wa-er Han-baba, Lin Haiqing, Meng Shulin, (A-fu-lie-si Mu-he-maiti), Gongming Jiangba Qurimu, (Kan-ba-er-han Ai-maiti), (Han Yongwen) and (Zhang Zhongchao). At the conclusion of the meeting, (Hu Dingsheng), autonomous regional party committee second secretary, arrived and met the members of all nationalities.

BRIEFS

GANSU PROCLAMATION--Lanzhou, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Jinchang, China's nickel-producing center in Gansu Province, has been proclaimed a city on the approval of the State Council, provincial authorities said this week. With the second biggest deposits of nickelous sulfide in the world, after Canada, the city has mining, smelting, power and construction industries and facilities for scientific research. In addition to nickel, 20 metals are produced in Jinchang, including gold, silver, platinum, copper, cobalt, palladium, iridium, ruthenium and rhodium. Jinchang is located in a semi-desert area of the Gansu corridor. It has a population of 50,000 as against only a few peasant households before 1959. It began producing electrolytic nickel in 1964. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 2 Apr 81 OW]

SHAANXI RALLY--On the afternoon of 30 March, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government held a rally in Xian to cite 12 "progressive banners." These "banners" included a cotton mill, a weather station, a public security station, a machinery technician, some botanists, a coal miner, a construction worker, a locomotive engineer, a teacher, a cleaner, and a Chinese herbalist. Taking part in the rally were Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Yuan Zhengting, Hui Shigong, Xie Huade, He Chenghua, Song Youtian, Deng Guozhong, Tan Weixu, (Li Yanbi), and (Bai Honghua); (Zhang Sanhai), Liu Jukui and Hu Jingtong, responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC; (Wang Zeng) and (Zhang Suli), responsible persons of the Xian Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government; and other responsible comrades. He Chenghua, vice provincial governor, presided over the rally and spoke. Yu Mingtao, provincial governor, also spoke urging the participants to extensively launch socialist labor emulation throughout the province. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 81 HK]

SHAANXI PLA RECRUITS--On the morning of 31 March, organs of the Shaanxi Military District held a swearing-in ceremony to welcome the new recruits. The participants pledged to carry forward the army's glorious tradition and wholeheartedly serve the people. They also pledged to strengthen ideological and political work, build socialist spiritual civilization and enhance the fighting strength of the PLA units. Sun Hongdao, commander of the Shaanxi Military District, attended and spoke at the rally. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81 HK]

SHAANXI SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY--The science and technology front in Shaanxi Province readjusted its scientific research plans in early 1980 and gave priority to items which were urgently needed in production and were in short supply. According to investigations by the Shaanxi Provincial Scientific Committee, in 1980 various areas in the province fulfilled 75 percent of the scientific research plans and scored 409 important scientific achievements including 59 in agriculture, 294 in industry and 38 in medicine and public health. Some of these achievements have been popularized in industrial and agricultural production. The application of scientific and technological achievements has promoted the development of the national economy. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81 HK]

TUNG HSIANG ARTICLE ON DENG XIAOPING'S STRATEGIES

HK171135 Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG in Chinese No 31, 16 Apr 81 pp 4-6

[Article by Shih I-ping [2457 0001 1627]: "Deng Xiaoping's Three Strategic Moves"]

[Text] The Chinese Communists have started eliminating the influence of the "advocates of whateverism." This is a new trend in the present situation on the mainland. This is a good trend, which is favorable to the democratization of the state system.

The Central Conference Discusses the Army Problem

The central work conference held toward the end of last December was generally believed to have been devoted solely to the discussion of the further readjustment of the economy. But this was actually not the case, according to information from the inner circles. Economic work was the main subject of discussion but not the only subject. The predominant spirit of this conference lay in its clearly pointing out: In the 30 years since the Chinese Communists assumed power, the "leftist" mistake has been the main one. At the conference Deng Xiaoping and others also specifically gave important instructions on the army problem. They warned: Within the army, there existed a problem of not having paid enough attention to study of the spirit of the third plenary session and not having thoroughly grasped it. Many people did not understand that the third plenary session not only marked a shift in the focus of the Chinese Communist Party's work but also, more importantly, it represented a fundamental change in the party's political, organizational and ideological lines, namely, a switch from "leftist" mistakes to a down-to-earth approach. Many people's thinking had been confined to things they had gotten used to, things such as "continuation of the revolution" and "the fundamental line." They had not been freed from the shackles of what was "leftist." So there appeared various contradictory sentiments.

Such a strongly worded warning from the central work conference showed that the Chinese Communist reformers headed by Deng Xiaoping had put on the agenda the matter of leftist resistance in the army.

Deng Xiaoping's Three Strategic Moves

In fact the decisionmaking group in Beijing did not fail to notice the stubborn leftist forces in the army. As early as the period around the third plenary session information from Beijing revealed that to safeguard the modernization and democratization of the state Deng Xiaoping made three big strategic moves.

The first strategic move was the elimination of the influence of the "advocates of whateverism" within the party. This move won a decisive victory at the third plenary session, which marked the victory of pragmatists over the counterattack of Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De, Chen Xilian and others. At the fifth plenary session last spring Wang, Ji, Wu and Chen resigned their party and government posts. At the central work conference held at the end of last year Hua Guofeng resigned as chairman of the party. This move was considered a great success.

The second strategic move was eliminating leftist influences in the economic area within the party. The move sparked off by "the sinking of the Bohai No 2 drilling rig" involved discharging Minister of Petroleum Song Zhengming from his post and blacklisting Vice Premier Kang Shien for an offense. This was followed by the transfer of Yu Qiuli from the State Planning Commission, an important organ, and the appointment of Yao Yilin, a liberal-minded economic expert within the party, as the chairman. Later Gu Mu and Kang Shien were relieved of their duties as chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission and chairman of the State Economic Commission, respectively. The subsequent transfer of Beijing First Secretary Lin Hujia and others was incidental.

In making the two moves, Deng Xiaoping handled the inner-party struggle in a way that sharply differed from the "ruthless struggle and relentless attack" practiced by Mao Zedong in the twilight of his life. Deng basically took a civilized approach. Because it had a different aim the second move was made in a different way from the first move. The main aim of the second move was to cope with the problem of an erroneous understanding. As far as Wang, Ji, Wu, Chen and other upstarts in the Cultural Revolution were concerned, this move was greatly different in nature.

The third strategic move was eliminating the influence of the "advocates of whateverism" in the army.

The decision about the three strategic moves can be said to have been very wise. If the influence of the "advocates of whateverism" at the higher levels was not eliminated, the reformers' guidelines and policies calling for a down-to-earth approach and the emancipation of the mind could not have been formulated and implemented. If the leftist influence in the economic areas was not eliminated, the call for acting according to economic laws could not have been made or carried out. If the influence of the "advocates of whateverism" within the army was not eliminated, the effort to modernize and regularize national defenses would run into various obstacles and there would be no safeguard for the safety of the motherland and the smooth progress of the four modernizations. More importantly, if the rifle was not made to faithfully serve the Chinese Communist reformers' command, there would always be a potential threat.

A Powerful Leftist Force in the Army

However, the "whatever" influence or the "leftist" influence in the army, is, in a certain sense, even greater than the other two influences. This is because the members of the Chinese Communist Army are chiefly former peasants. This is especially the case with cadres of the middle and high ranks. These people originally joined the revolution out of class hatred in order to "topple local tyrants and evil gentry. Long tempered in the revolution and subjected to Marxist education, some people have turned from peasants into genuine Marxists. But most of them are still in the process of being reformed. Some have basically not been reformed. The peasant class, especially the Chinese peasant class so seriously affected by feudalism, combines the spontaneity, narrowmindedness and passion of peasants engaged in small-scale production and the illusions and other characteristics of agricultural socialism and is liable to develop or respond to "leftist" thinking. Meanwhile, long influenced by feudal superstitions, clannish relations and other superstitious phenomena, it is likely to accept the modern superstition of deifying leaders and underrate science and knowledge through ignorance and to get involved with such phenomena as forming factions, practicing sectarianism, and so forth.

Moreover, guided by "leftist" thinking for over 20 years, the army--"the mainstay of the proletarian dictatorship"--has become particularly swamped by leftist thinking. The army cadres have not only taken the lead in carrying out a set of "leftist" lines and general and specific policies but have also led the way in preaching them. "Leftist" thinking has left a deep imprint on a large number of army officials, forming into a force of habit that is deeply entrenched.

Absurd Arguments Within the Army

For this very reason a series of guidelines introduced by the Chinese Communist reformers after the third plenary session gave rise to great contradictions within the army. Last autumn JIEFANGJUN BAO revealed some phenomena in the army which ran counter to the central policy or distorted that policy. The responsibility system of linking distribution with output and the practice of putting production on a group or household basis, as announced by the central authorities for implementation in the countryside, were described by some people in the army as a case of an individual working his own plot of land. They cried: "That which is reactionary cannot be practiced and must be resisted."

With the reform of the leadership system of enterprises, the introduction of the workers' congress system introduced and the election of factory managers and workshop heads, some people also said that this was "giving up party leadership." When the organizational department decided that generally full-time cadres must not be selected from among workers and peasants with a low cultural standard, some people pointed out that this was "excluding workers and peasants." They even launched an attack from the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle, saying, "Is the party's class line to be maintained or not?" When the party Central Committee decided to introduce the retirement system, some people equated this with the gang of four's trick of bringing the old cadres down, claiming that this was "using a stonemill to kill the donkey." Things like this showed that absurd arguments abounded in the army and that there were many doubts about the new policy.

However, the army is "the pillar of the proletarian dictatorship" and an indispensable factor in maintaining stability and unity. Moreover these army cadres, despite areas of disagreement with the existing policy, are in essence still the faithful supporters of the Chinese Communist regime. Therefore the reformers in the Beijing have adopted a very prudent attitude in coping with the army problem.

The Transfer of Commanders of Nine Military Regions

In the 2 years or so since the third plenary session, Deng Xiaoping has made elaborate plans and preparations in order to solve the army problem. At the end of the year before last and early last year, a decisive transfer of the commanders of nine military regions was effected, and a series of changes took place in the upper echelon of the army. This represented a major measure. One of the purposes of such a measure was to strengthen central leadership and thoroughly "eliminate differences" and to get rid of the tendency toward independence or the building of one's own army among local militarymen. Since the big reshuffle involving the military regions in 1973 and the recent reorganization, the uncontrollable phenomenon of local militarymen waxing arrogant and throwing their weight around that appeared during the Cultural Revolution has been basically eliminated.

Deng Xiaoping can be justifiably called a wise and no-nonsense statesman. His decisions are resolute where they should be. He shows great patience where patience is required. For instance, the selection of the minister of national defense was an exercise of great patience. In fact Deng Xiaoping and other reformers had long planned on selecting Geng Biao as minister of national defense, but due to differences of opinion among high-ranking commanders in the army, they waited patiently. Even when Zhao Ziyang was forming a cabinet last September, they allowed the vacancy of the post of minister of national defense to remain open, even though old commander Xu Xiangqian had resigned his post. Not until half a year later, or in March this year, did they decide on the appointment, which was announced by the NPC Standing Committee. Thus the unnecessary intensification of contradictions among the army was avoided.

However, due to the army's important role in maintaining social stability, there were also some fluctuations in handling the problem of leftist influence among the army. Last spring the evil aftereffects of the Cultural Revolution asserted themselves. There was an increase in urban crime. Anarchists and those given to beating, smashing and looting openly robbed people and made trouble in broad daylight, seriously disrupting normal social order and threatening to put an end to the initial stability after the downfall of the gang of four. Under such circumstances the Chinese Communist authorities were compelled to use troops and again deploy them on the social scene to help public safety police keep guard and maintain order. At this point the "three supports and two militarys" once basically negated was again completely affirmed. Literary workers, such as "a general can't act this way," "if I mean it," "on the social files," and so forth, which attacked privileges in the army and reminded people of the arrogance of the militarymen during the great Cultural Revolution, seemed to have made a comeback.

Fortunately the Chinese Communist reformers wisely controlled the deployment of troops into society and kept such a tendency from continuously growing.

The official announcement of Geng Biao as the minister of national defense showed that after a long period of deliberation, Deng Xiaoping had decided that it was time to cope with the leftist influence in the army. Concerning the meaning of the appointment of Geng Biao to take charge of national defense, many newspapers and magazines made many-sided analyses, saying such things as this was favorable to the modernization of national defense, it helped strengthen military diplomacy, and so forth. True, all these were of significance. But more important the appointment marked a turning point in the effort to regularize the system of controlling the Chinese Communist Army. It was an important mark of the democratization of the state system.

As far as this is concerned, we may as well take a comparative look at the political structures of various countries. People will note an obvious difference. It is that those countries marked by a relatively democratic system and a relatively sound legal system often place national defense in the hands of civilian officials. Those countries seriously affected by the remnants of feudalism and individual dictatorship and marked by a not so perfect democratic system or legal system often put national defense in the hands of generals, who even act as heads of state. This accounts for the frequent deployment of troops on the social scene, seriously affecting a country's policy decisions.

Though originally a general, Geng Biao, since the assumption of power by the Chinese Communists, left the army and has long acted as a civilian official. Therefore it can be basically said that the Chinese Communists have switched over to putting civilian officials in charge of national defense. This is a major turning point for the Chinese Communists. Of course, as far as the present facts of life in China are concerned, it is impossible to select a completely civilian official to take charge of national defenses. This calls for a period of transition. Therefore, Geng Biao was indeed an ideal choice.

Eliminating Two Features

Following the announcement of the appointment of the minister of national defense, people could note an obvious phenomenon in Beijing newspapers and magazines: The Chinese Communist criticism of the leftist influence in the army had assumed increasingly serious proportions. In less than 10 days from the latter part of March to early April, RENMIN RIBAO alone successively published reports about the Nanjing PLA units, Lanzhou PLA units and Beijing PLA units and carried speeches by commanders and political commissars of military regions, such as Qin Jiwei, Xiao Hua, Wang Ping and others, which stressed the need to strengthen the study effort and eliminate leftist thinking.

From these reports we can notice some methods used in the current effort to eliminate the leftist influence in the army. First, the methods are different from those used in the first and second strategic moves. Less attention has been paid to reorganization and other business among higher-level civil officials. Instead, the strengthening of the study of theory is one-sidedly stressed in an effort to change people's thinking and understanding. Second, attention has focused on high-ranking officers above the regiment level. The effect on officers and fighters below the regiment level has not been very great.

The Chinese Communist Army is charged with the important duty of safeguarding modernization and maintaining overall stability. But as far as the demands of the prevailing situation are concerned, there is a gap in the army's ideological level, its level of knowledge and its level of equipment. It is believed that the reorganization of the Chinese Communist Army can allow a big step forward in emancipating the mind and removing the shackles of what is "leftist."

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